

Hospital solution stalled

By JUDY SIEGEL
Post Health Reporter

The worst strike to hit the hospital system in the last five years enters its 10th day today with a deadline in the dispute between the government and the clean-up and maintenance workers.

The 11,000 government hospital workers refuse to return to work without a NIS 200 advance on their salaries, while the Treasury maintains that even such a small concession would bring down the economy like a house of cards.

Pathetic cries for help from patients in general, geriatric and psychiatric hospitals yesterday failed to move either side in the dispute closer to a solution.

Devoted Daughter
Page 4

A proposal by the Ministerial Economic Committee that the dispute go to compulsory arbitration was rejected not only by the workers but also by the Histadrut and the Health Ministry.

All three parties argued that a hearing by the government's Institute for Compulsory Arbitration would take weeks or even months to reach a settlement, and that the workers who earn as little as NIS 400 a month could not wait that long.

Public health nurses will today visit the homes of geriatric and psychiatric patients to plead with their relatives to come and volunteer at the hospitals. The geriatric and psychiatric patients to plead with



Angry hospital workers demonstrate outside the Histadrut headquarters in Tel Aviv yesterday when they broke through police barricades. (Daniel/Media)

the worst hit by the devastating strike, as the patients are mostly unable to help themselves and few volunteers arrived to help out.

An emergency session of the Health Ministry executive, meeting last night at Sheba Hospital, Tel Hashomer, considered drafting public health nurses and medical and nursing students to work in the geriatric and psychiatric hospitals today, but it was decided to wait for another day to see whether the strikers would ease conditions in those hospitals.

In one mental hospital, a number of patients went on a near rampage because they were desperate for cigarettes, which were locked in a storeroom by the strikers. Doctors broke into the storeroom and distributed the cigarettes among the patients before further damage was done.

The Health Ministry reported that there was an immediate threat of infection due to garbage strewn about the wards, but there wasn't yet danger to life.

The Ministry claimed that some of the strikers had deliberately toppled garbage bins to make more of a mess.

The Jerusalem District Labour Court yesterday issued enforcement orders against an additional 120 hospital workers, who quietly told the judge that they would return to work rather than pay exorbitant fines for defying the court.

However, these court orders, like the dozens of others issued earlier

this week, did nothing but toughen the resolve of the thousands who remained away from the wards.

Bradley Burston adds: Prime Minister Shamir yesterday lashed out at striking hospital workers, calling their strike a "cruel, dangerous, desperate weapon that punishes the sick, the suffering and the elderly."

Addressing a meeting of the Arad City Council, Shamir responded with anger to a recent press comment that the government is engaging in strike-breaking tactics.

"This is a plain libel. No one wants to 'break' anyone," Shamir declared. "While the strikers do have legitimate grievances, if the government agrees to the demands of every sector, it will be the economy that is broken in the end."

U.S. indicts Sella on spy charges

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. yesterday formally indicted Israeli Air Force officer Aviam Sella on three counts of espionage.

The U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia, Joseph diGenova, charged that Sella had recruited former U.S. Naval Intelligence analyst Jonathan Jay Pollard in 1984 to spy for Israel and then received "top secret" intelligence information from him.

Pollard, 32, is due to be sentenced today, having pleaded guilty last June to the espionage charges leveled against him. He could receive a maximum life prison sentence. His wife, Anne Henderson-Pollard, 26, is also to be sentenced today. She faces a maximum 10 years in prison for lesser charges.

Israeli officials and other observers in Washington yesterday suggested that the timing of the indictment against Sella was partially designed to put additional pressure on U.S. District Court Judge Aubrey Robinson to impose very harsh sentences on the Pollards.

U.S. Justice Department sources yesterday said that a federal grand jury was also moving speedily to

revoke the immunity from prosecution granted to three other indicted Israeli co-conspirators in the Pollard case. But they noted that this legal process, which includes submitting evidence before the grand jury, could take several more weeks.

The three Israelis are Rafael Eitan, who was in overall charge of the unit that "ran" Pollard in

eration in the investigation against Pollard. But U.S. law enforcement officials have since accused the three of trying to cover up Sella's role in the operation and of providing other misleading information about the scope of the espionage ring. The Americans did not learn of Sella's activities until after they returned to Washington from Israel in December 1985.

U.S. officials decided to go ahead with the indictment against Sella after learning that he was about to be promoted in rank and to take command of one of Israel's major air bases. The New York Times yesterday identified that base as Tel Nof, "one of Israel's largest."

U.S. officials, clearly angry at what they regarded as Israel's "cavalier" attitude towards the affair, became determined to press the issue. The administration has been anxious to underscore to America's Arab friends and others that it will deal severely with Israeli spying in the U.S.

The Arabs have bitterly complained to Washington that the information provided by Pollard focused largely on Arab military capabilities — some of the information was provided to the U.S. officially by friendly Arab governments.

The indictment filed in U.S. District Court in New York City.

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Reporter

ADAM BRIDGE. — Defence Minister Rabin yesterday flatly denied that senior government officials had directed the activities of Jonathan Pollard, who has confessed to spying for Israel in the U.S.

Rabin dismissed as "utter nonsense" Pollard's allegations that he had spied on government orders.

He said the entire affair was "an exception and contrary to Israel's long-standing policy not to carry out espionage activities against the U.S."

He added that Israel had cooperated fully with the U.S. investigation.

Washington: Yosef Yagur, the science counsellor at the Israeli Consulate in New York, and Irit Erb, a secretary at the Israeli Embassy in Washington.

They had earlier been granted immunity in exchange for their coop-

Rabin convinced: Scrap Lavi jet

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

If the Lavi is built it will be the most expensive jet fighter in the world. Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin allegedly told a group of senior IDF officers and Defence Ministry officials ten days ago.

According to informed sources, Rabin has been holding weekly meetings for the past month on the future of the Lavi, and is about to request a cabinet decision on the issue.

The sources say that the discussions have convinced the defence minister that the Lavi project should

be scrapped. He was told by IDF and Defence Ministry officials dealing with the project that, between 1987 and 2004, when the last of the fighters is due to be produced, the cost, including research and development, will amount to \$13.8b. This is \$4.4b. above the budgetary ceiling set by the government.

The IDF General Staff has already indicated to Rabin that it opposes the development of the project. According to the sources, the Air Force recently indicated that it would need no more than 100 planes in the coming years.

If the Lavi is scrapped the Defence

Ministry will be left with two alternatives. The first is to co-produce F-16 fighters with the U.S.

The second would entail purchasing F-16s "off the shelf."

The sources said that, since 1980, when the project got the go-ahead, the cost estimates had risen continually. In 1981 it was estimated that the cost of producing one plane would be 5 per cent higher than the cost of manufacturing an F-16. The latest comparisons showed that the cost of the Lavi exceeded that of the F-16 by 57 per cent.

If the Lavi is scrapped, Israel will

'Gorbachev planning more foreign travel'

MOSCOW. — Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev has indicated reforms will be introduced shortly making foreign travel easier for Soviet citizens, Iceland's Prime Minister Steingrinn Hermannsson said yesterday.

Hermannsson told a news conference that overseas travel was one of the human rights issues he had discussed with Gorbachev during a two-hour meeting Monday.

"As I understood him, there would not be long to wait for greatly increased freedom in that area," the prime minister added.

Hermannsson said Gorbachev had given no details of the planned reforms, which would follow recent changes in legislation on emigration and a general liberalization of Soviet society.

An early report on the easing of travel restrictions appeared in yesterday's Jerusalem Post.

At present, most Soviet citizens wishing to go abroad need approval from special commissions and have to give proof of ideological reliability to obtain a passport, a process often taking several months. Most travel is in organized groups.

Hermannsson said he had expressed

pleasure to Gorbachev over the recent release of some 150 jailed dissidents and the increased freedom for discussion in the Soviet Union.

He said the Kremlin leader told him the move towards more democracy and openness "would definitely continue." The decision had been taken after careful study and had the support of the Communist Party and the people.

Hermannsson quoted Gorbachev as saying: "There will be no turning back."

The Icelandic prime minister added: "He strongly emphasized that in a few years we would see there had been very great changes in the Soviet Union." Gorbachev also told him that his reform programme was "not a deviation, but was based on socialism."

Hermannsson hosted the Reykjavik summit between the Kremlin chief and President Reagan last October.

Meanwhile, in Canberra, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze confronted a jeering crowd of demonstrators yesterday in front of parliament and his attempt to talk to them was drowned out by anti-Soviet shouts.

The crowd of Afghans, Jews and East European demonstrators rejected Shevardnadze's attempt to shake hands. Instead, they turned on loud tape-recorded national songs, booed and screamed abuse.

Moments before, Shevardnadze had alighted from his official limousine in front of the Parliament House steps, where Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden was waiting to escort him inside for talks and lunch.

At that point Shevardnadze, 59, looked across at the demonstrators and, with security men running to form a cordon around him, headed for the crowd of about 200 who were being kept behind barricades by police with dogs.

With television crews surrounding and jostling him, Shevardnadze walked up to the barricades and put out his hand.

He spoke in Russian to one group, but his remarks were lost in the shouting. He then shrugged, turned his back and walked back to Parliament House, about 50 metres away.

Security around the highest ranking Soviet official to visit Australia was tightened after a Jewish activist sneaked into the official diplomatic



Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on arriving in Canberra yesterday, surrounded by Jewish demonstrators at the airport. (AFP)

reception line at the tightly guarded Fairbairn Air Force Base on Canberra's outskirts.

Shevardnadze appeared surprised at the questions put to him by a man who later identified himself to reporters as Graham Devahl Davis, president of a Jewish organization in New South Wales. (Reuters, AP)

Tension between Shamir and Peres unrelaxed

Jerusalem Post Reporter

There has been no let-up in the tension between Prime Minister Shamir and Vice Premier Peres, despite a number of encounters between them this week.

The two men have met in several private and public forums since their harsh exchanges at Sunday's cabinet meeting, following Shamir's return from Washington and Peres's return from Cairo.

So far neither has suggested that they meet alone to try to close the deepening rift between them over Peres's advocacy of an international peace conference for the Middle East.

Each of them, meanwhile, has

embarked on an energetic programme of background briefings for newsmen in an effort to explain and win support for his position regarding the conference issue.

Compounding Peres's anger is the fact — confirmed by Foreign Ministry officials last night — that the ambassador to Washington, Meir Rosenne, has failed to send any cable reports to Peres on the prime minister's visit to Washington and his talks with administration and congressional leaders.

The normal practice is for an ambassador to report to the foreign minister, but ministry officials said Peres had received no report bearing

Police probe official over sexual favours

By ANDY COURT
and BERNARD JOSEPHS

Police have arrested a senior government official following allegations that he demanded sexual favours from female employees at the Tourism Ministry, where he works.

The man has reportedly been questioned by the Fraud Investigations Unit.

He is suspected of attempting extortion, making threats, and demanding sexual favours from co-workers.

Tourism Ministry spokeswoman Dvora Gannani Elad said she could not comment on the case. "This man has a family," she said. "Whatever I say will be published."

Treblinka horrors described

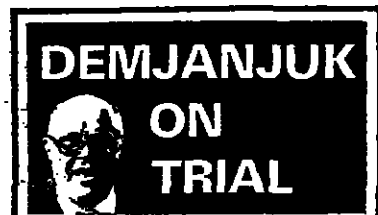
By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The morning session of the Demjanjuk war crimes trial yesterday was dominated by heartbreaking descriptions by Treblinka survivor Yosef Czarny of Jewish suffering in the Warsaw ghetto, of the trip to the extermination camp, and of his harrowing experiences there over 10 months.

The latter part of the day was taken up with the cross-examination of Czarny. The defence managed to catch the thoughtful and slow-speaking witness in contradictions regarding his age and some other points.

Since Czarny had worked in the Lower Camp, and not in the Upper Camp in the immediate vicinity of Ivan the Terrible, his testimony regarding Ivan seemed more marginal. Unlike the two previous witnesses, he did not make a dramatic courtroom identification of the accused, John Demjanjuk.

The day ended with contradictory reports on the photo-spread identi-



fication of Demjanjuk by Czarny in 1976 becoming the subject of a dispute between the prosecution and the defence. Justice Dov Levin ruled that the resolution of the dispute be deferred until the author of the report, police investigator Mrs. Radtke, is called to testify.

Czarny was born in Warsaw in June, 1926, the only son in a Hassidic family with three daughters. After war broke out in 1939, his mother died a natural death, but he had to watch as his father died of starvation in 1942. Earlier, he had seen his father come home one day with his beard and earlocks shorn off by the Germans.

Czarny broke down and sobbed as he described how he was reduced to begging in the streets to get some potatoes or bread for his sisters, who were too weak to leave their beds.

Finally he described how in 1942 the Germans lured him and thousands of others with the promise of bread and jam to go voluntarily to the Umschlagplatz, the transfer point, where trains would take the Jews to work in the east.

Guarded by SS men and Ukrainians, the "volunteers" waited three days without food or water for the trains to come. Then the real nightmare started: squeezed into cattle cars, the thirst-crazed victims were reduced to drinking their own urine, as people started going mad. They died standing up, because there was no room to fall down. Youngsters who tried to escape through the small window were shot by the guards accompanying the train.

During the few steps on the two-day trip, Polish farmers asked up to his control.

(Continued on Page 9)



Treblinka death camp survivor Yosef Czarny weeps while giving testimony at the Demjanjuk trial yesterday. (Eppy Shari/tpa)

'We did not go on that final journey'

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

He was a thickset, grey-haired man, about 1.6m. tall. He was dressed in brown corduroy pants, a white sweater, a hooded check jacket and matching peaked cap. There was nothing remarkable in his appearance. He was just another person waiting for a bus near Jerusalem's Binyanei Ha'uma.

He had his back to the building that has recently become the focus of world attention as a temporary court-house for the Demjanjuk trial. He kept turning his head in the direction of the building, without actually turning his body. The action was like an amplified nervous tic and seemed beyond

his control. His bus took a long time coming. His face was almost devoid of expression and he kept singing the first line of the Partisans' song under his breath. Like *Ani Ma'amin*, the testament of the testament of faith in Messianic redemption, the Partisans' song has become a hymn of the Holocaust survivors. Over and over again he repeated the words: *Zog nicht kein mohl as du geist dem letzten veg...*

Never say that you are going on the final journey.

He didn't sing the Hebrew version. He sang it in Yiddish as it was sung by tens of thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, of Jews in Europe. And although his face was almost a mask, one

could sense a triumphant defiance in his bearing. That automatic need to look back to where the man who may be Ivan the Terrible — who wrought such bestial tyranny in the Treblinka death camp — is now on trial, was perhaps an indication that the man at the bus stop was himself a survivor of Treblinka or one of the other death camps. But the incessant repetition of that first line of the Partisans' song said it all. It spoke to all the Ivans and the Adolfs and their ilk, as if to say: "You tried to force us to take that final journey to eliminate us from the face of the earth. But now, instead of a nomadic people, we have become a sovereign nation... We did not go on that final journey."

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in the Haifa area

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B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN 'We Know You Care!'

The Israel Board of the B'nai B'rith Women Children's Home and Group House in Jerusalem and Israeli friends of B'nai B'rith Women of the United States and Canada extend warm greetings to the B'nai B'rith Women Mission to Israel March 3-16

and take special pride in the groundbreaking ceremony for a new cottage of the B'nai B'rith Women Children's Home Thursday, March 5 at 2 p.m. Zilberg Street, Bayit Vegan, Jerusalem

B'nai B'rith Women — 120,000 members in North America — striving to unite Jewish women as a force for social advancement through education, service and action; working for the State of Israel, women everywhere, Jews throughout the world, children and Jewish youth and troubled Israeli youth.

For further information: Ziona Sasson, Director of Public Relations, B'nai B'rith Women Children's Home, 02-420230.

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	3.3.87	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	-4	-23	27	Clear
BRUSSELS	-4	-23	27	Clear
BURNOUS AIRS	25	77	96	Cloudy
CHICAGO	-1	-11	51	Clear
COPENHAGEN	-12	-19	11	Clear
FRANKFURT	-12	-19	11	Clear
GENEVA	7	45	57	Bain
Helsinki	-18	-24	7	Clear
HONGKONG	15	27	81	Cloudy
JOBANWESBURG	15	27	81	Cloudy
LISBON	11	52	75	Clear
LONDON	8	32	49	Clear
MADRID	6	32	79	Clear
MONTREAL	-4	-21	25	Clear
NEW YORK	4	48	57	Cloudy
OSLO	-2	-18	18	Clear
PARIS	-2	-18	18	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	19	64	88	Clear
SAO PAULO	18	64	88	Clear
STOCKHOLM	-10	-14	19	Clear
TOKYO	9	32	113	Clear
TORONTO	-2	-18	49	Clear
VIENNA	-14	-27	27	Clear
ZURICH	4	39	59	Bain

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy, slightly warmer.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	58	4-14	16
Golan	74	4-13	15
Safed	74	6-11	12
Haifa Port	72	8-18	20
Tiberias	60	8-20	22
Nazareth	56	8-17	20
Alula	57	6-20	22
Sharon	65	10-18	20
Tel Aviv	75	7-17	21
B-G Airport	53	8-23	23
Jericho	44	8-17	19
Gaza	68	5-18	21
Beersheba	50	4-20	23
Eilat	64	14-20	23

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

History of Architecture in Israel, a video film by Ruth Lahav and Tony Rigg, will be screened at the Jerusalem Rotar Club meeting in the YMCA at 1:15 today.

The Haifa Rotary Club will hold a business meeting in the Shulamit Hotel at 1 p.m. today.

The Prime Minister of Lower Saxony, West Germany, Dr. Ernst Albrecht, accompanied by the president of the University of Goettingen, Prof. Norbert Kamp, were guests Tuesday at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, where they were hosted by university president and rector, Prof. Amnon Pazy.

ARRIVALS

Irma Gentler, international president of B'nai B'rith Women; Anita Perlmutter, past international president and National Capital Campaign chairman; and Elaine Bender, executive director, to head the BBW Mission to Israel and to attend the groundbreaking ceremony of a new cottage at the B'nai B'rith Women Children's Home in Jerusalem.

Mrs. Bernice S. Tannenbaum, USA, Chairman of Hadassah Medical Relief Association International, to attend its second international conference.

Journalists urge repeal of ban on suspects' name

Citing the national unity government's "unremitting" attempts to limit freedom of the press, the Association of Israel Journalists yesterday called on the Knesset to repeal a proposed law banning publication of suspects' names.

During their seventh national assembly, the journalists stressed the role of the print and electronic media in exposing the bank shares scandal, the Shin Bet affair, and the Bank Leumi affair.

The assembly called on the government to guarantee that the independence of the newspapers, radio and television would not be compromised by the establishment of a second television channel.

The journalists also called on all government bodies, including the censor, not to discriminate between newspapers because of their political ideology.

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HOME NEWS

Masri memorial blocked

By JOEL GREENBERG and JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporters

The East Jerusalem Al-Hakawati theatre was ordered closed yesterday for 12 hours to prevent a meeting marking the first anniversary of the assassination of late Nablus mayor Zafar Al-Masri.

The closure order, signed by OC Central Command Ehud Barak, was the second military restriction of memorial observances for Al-Masri, on grounds they would become nationalist demonstrations. On Monday security forces prevented mass participation in a memorial march for Al-Masri in Nablus.

Al-Masri's family and West Bank leaders held a short outdoor gathering near the theatre yesterday after they arrived to find that the building had been ordered closed an hour and a half before the scheduled meeting.

"This is Israel's democracy for the Arabs," said deposed Hebron mayor Mustafa Natshe.

Speakers who paid tribute to al-Masri included An-Najah University professor Saeb Erakat, Al-Hakawati manager Anis al-Qaq, and the slain mayor's widow, Raghad. Among the participants were Supreme Moslem Council head Sheikh Saad A-Din Al-Alami, MK Mohammed Miar, Palestinian journalists and members of the Jerusalem consular corps.

A military spokesman said the theatre had been closed "to prevent transformation of the memorial ceremony into a nationalist demonstration, including inflammatory speeches and disturbances." Security sources said the meeting had been organized by PLO activists, led by Faisa Hussein, and was to be attended by more than 1,000 PLO activists from the territories and Israeli Arabs.

A senior military source said yesterday that there had "probably" been an accident Monday when troops in Nablus opened fire on three fleeing youths and killed one of them. Military police have begun investigating reports that troops violated standing orders regarding apprehension of suspects.

A curfew was clamped yesterday on the Balata camp near Nablus after protesters barricaded a road and threw stones, a military spokesman said. Students at the Ramallah teachers' college burned tires and barricaded a road, but later dispersed.

TENSION

(Continued from Page One)

Rosenne's signature. They said there had been a few cables filed by subordinate diplomats at the Washington embassy.

Shamir meanwhile has let it be known this week that he will decline to address himself to the open question of appointing a new ambassador to Washington so long as the current standoff between the Likud and Labour continues.

The leading Labour candidate for the post is Economic Planning Minister Gad Ya'acobi.

Asher Wallfish adds: Peres told the Alignment Knesset faction last night that the Likud had committed itself in the 1984 coalition agreement to consider any proposals which Jordan put forward to Israel.

"Jordan suggested an international conference to usher in direct negotiations, and now the Likud has to accept that idea," Peres told the faction.

The vice premier said that the Likud argument, that the Camp David Accords rendered the 1977 commitment to an international conference irrelevant, applied only to Egypt, since only that country had concluded peace with Israel. Regarding other Arab countries, the 1977 agreement to hold an international conference was still valid.

Peres asked rhetorically why the Likud had agreed to Soviet participation in an international conference in 1977, even though the Soviet Union had no diplomatic relations with Israel at the time.

The Alignment faction expressed strong support for Peres in the face of the Likud's hostile campaign against him. The faction resolved to respond to any Likud onslaught with "full vigour."

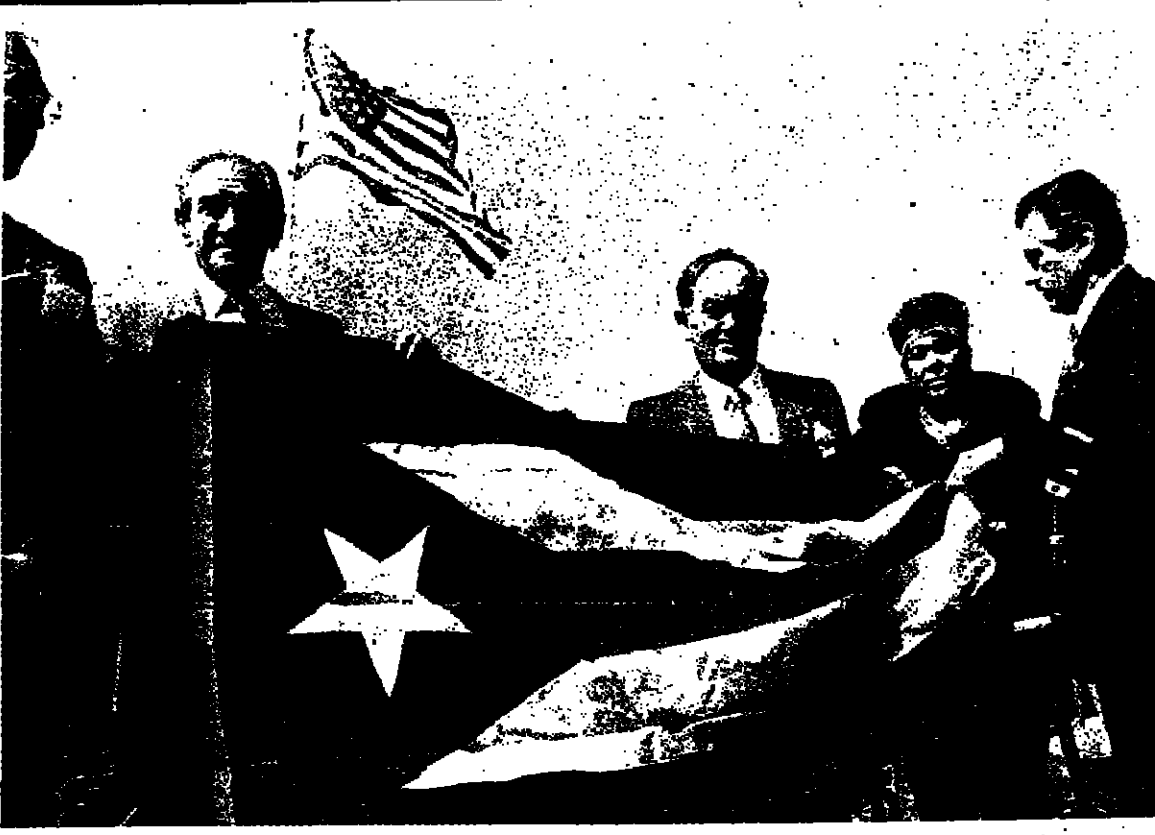
(Continued from Page One)

strict Court yesterday identified Sella as a brigadier-general. It also said that he was 41 years old.

U.S. officials acknowledged that Sella was unlikely to ever stand trial in the U.S. since Israel's extradition treaty with Washington does not include espionage cases. But the Americans noted that Sella would be arrested if he ever did come to the U.S. There is also a strong possibility that the U.S. would seek to win Sella's extradition from a third country if he goes abroad.

According to diGenova's statement, Sella faces a maximum life prison sentence and a \$500,000 fine if convicted. The other three Israelis, if indicted and convicted, would presumably face similar sentences.

Word of Sella's indictment came amid reports that U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, in a secret 41-page affidavit filed in court in recent weeks in connection with the Pollard case, had insisted that the Israeli spy, by strengthening Israel's military capability, had con-



Jewish National Fund world co-chairman Mordechai Dayan (third from right) receives the Cuban flag from a delegation of American Cubans at the inauguration of the Jose Marti Forest Park in the Judean Hills. The delegation was led by three Miami-area mayors, including West Miami Mayor Pedro Reboredo (right). Jose Marti, who died in 1895, was known as the "Liberator of Cuba." (Scoop 80)

Shamir asks end to backbiting

By BRADLEY BURSTON
For The Jerusalem Post

ARAD. — Prime Minister Shamir yesterday appealed for an end to what he termed "the mutual recrimination, backbiting and slander" between political leaders.

"That is a strike I'd like to see declared," he told a meeting of the Arad Local Council, while on a visit to this town above the Dead Sea. "Such a strike would be constructive — a strike that heals rather than hurts."

Later in the day, Shamir was asked by local high-school pupils to explain his opposition to an international Middle East peace conference.

"Contrary to statements we've heard lately, the international conference would not be a step towards direct negotiations," he said. "The international conference exempts

the Arabs from the need to enter into direct negotiations. Even the Syrians, extremist as they are, are willing to support such a conference. What does it matter to them? What have they got to lose?"

The Likud would never agree to an international conference, Shamir continued. "We are offering King Hussein direct negotiations with no preconditions, and the international conference is itself a precondition."

"Why the publicity campaign for the international conference?" Shamir asked. "No one has ever agreed to the terms and guarantees the Alignment talks so much about."

Shamir appeared somewhat taken aback by the remarks of council chairman Avraham Shohat, who challenged the premier to "recognize how the Negev suffers at the hands of [development projects in] Judea and Samaria."

Shamir replied that local patriotism was legitimate, but it didn't have to come at the expense of other regions. Even if West Bank development were to cease altogether, this would save neither the Negev nor the Galilee. The only answer was an increase in the Jewish population of all of Israel through renewed immigration.

Ultimately, both the Negev and the territories would develop largely because of the efforts of their own residents, Shamir contended. "I get plenty of complaints from members of my own party that too little is being done for Judea and Samaria," he remarked. "You know, once we had problems with certain other governments every time we put up a new settlement. Now, thank God, we don't have these problems. Now, the problems come from within our own government."

Club Med allocation is denied

By ARYEN RUBINSTEIN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Howard Weisband, secretary-general of the Jewish Agency, yesterday denied that the agency's board of governors had approved a \$100,000 allocation to Club Med, the holiday resort organization.

World Mizrahi leader Rabbi Louis Bernstein denounced such an allocation, in a statement that appeared in yesterday's *Jerusalem Post*.

Weisband said that the programme Bernstein referred to was part of an important concept, verified by thorough research, that cultural and education programming for singles, within a leisure framework, may attract many more young adults to vacation villages in Israel.

Weisband said that Club Med was never considered for an allocation. It is not Jewish, and in no way meets Jewish Agency funding criteria.

He said it was unfortunate that some speakers at last week's board meeting used the term "Club Med" loosely or disparagingly to describe the vacation villages programme under consideration.

Cautious optimism from Begun

Prisoner of Zion Yosef Begun yesterday expressed "cautious optimism" about his chances of being allowed to emigrate to Israel.

In a telephone conversation with the Public Council for Soviet Jewry's Shmuel Ben-Zvi in Tel Aviv, Begun said he had submitted a request for an exit visa on Monday and was told by emigration officials that he would have an answer "within a month."

Ya'acov Tavori, 72

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Ya'acov Tavori, 72, owner of the Tavori-Crystal soft drink company, was buried here yesterday.
Tavori and his father started one of the first soft-drink companies in this country over 50 years ago.

Travel tax up, levy scrapped

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Travel tax will be set at NIS 250, and the 20 per cent levy on tickets will be scrapped. The Knesset Finance Committee yesterday approved a Treasury request on the issue and rejected proposals to set the tax at a lower sum. The tax will be fixed and will not be automatically adjusted with inflation.

Currently the travel tax stands at NIS 218 and 20 per cent of the ticket value. The new rate becomes effective as soon as Finance Minister Moshe Nissim signs the official order.

MK Yair Tsaaban of Mapam suggested that the rate be fixed at \$75. He said that the Treasury should put a "ceiling" to its "psychosis" regarding trips abroad. He called high travel tax an "anti-cultural act."

Court delays separating shepherd from his flock

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — A 63-year-old shepherd was recently sentenced to three months in prison for failing to remove his flock from the courtyard of his house in residential Hod Hasharon.

An appeal against the sentence in the district court here yesterday resulted in a suspension of the prison term until the end of the hearing.

Udi Abraham has raised sheep in his house for the last 35 years. They are his sole source of income.

Recently, however, following complaints from his neighbours, the Hod Hasharon municipality asked him to remove the flock from the area.

When he failed to do so, the municipality sued him.

The Kfar Sava Magistrates' Court ruled that he must find a "proper place" for the flock or sell it. He did not comply and he was charged again, receiving a three-month sentence.

His attorney, Eli Cohen, appealed to the district court on Monday to change the prison sentence to a fine, on the grounds that Udi had 10 children to support, one of whom suffered from a 100 per cent disability.

Meanwhile, the municipality has found Abraham a meadow, and all that is now lacking is the approval of the Israeli Lands Administration for Abraham's flock to graze there.

SELLA

with "receiving" classified U.S. documents from Pollard.

The indictment, which reviewed many previously disclosed aspects of the Pollard case, said that Sella had met with Pollard "several times" to organize the entire espionage ring. The indictment sheet provided several examples of Sella's personal role in "running" Pollard.

The Israeli government has insisted that the Pollard operation was unauthorized, part of a "rogue" intelligence-gathering unit. In an interview published yesterday in *The New York Times*, Ambassador Meir Rosemont said: "The entire operation was unauthorized." He noted that the highest levels of the Israeli government had apologized to the U.S. government, and that the unit responsible for the spy ring had been "dismantled." Rosemont added that Israel had cooperated with the U.S. in the investigation.

Last week, the U.S. formally promoted Sella's promotion. Arthur Hughes, the number two diplomat at the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv, filling in for Ambassador Thomas Fickering who was in Washington, met with Defence Minister Rabin. Hughes recalled that Israel had promised the U.S. that those officials working with Pollard would be held "accountable."

Defunct Ata factory

MK: Prosecution of three politicians stalled on purpose

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

MK Ran Cohen (Citizens Rights Movement) said yesterday that Justice Minister Avraham Shari and Attorney General Yosef Harish are deliberately delaying the criminal prosecution of two MKs and a Likud mayor.

In a letter to Prime Minister Shamir and Vice Premier Peres, Cohen states that the police investigation of the three politicians was completed in June 1986. The three are suspected of fraud, stock manipulation and embezzlement of government funds in connection with the defunct Ata factory and its late owner, Micky Albin. Albin, writes Cohen, was Shari's "closest personal and political friend."

Cohen states that he has "no confidence" in Shari's considerations in a matter concerning people with whom he has "close personal ties." He also says that he suspects that Shari, whose "political career was advanced by Albin's actions and the 'purchase' of party confidants," was using his authority to "prevent the law from being upheld and justice from being done."

Nor does he have confidence in Harish's ability to "handle a matter involving heavy political pressure," he writes.

Harish rejected Cohen's assertion last night, saying that the file con-

nected with Ata reached his desk only recently, after the Tel Aviv District Attorney's Office had completed its study of the police file. He said that the investigation was "extremely complex" and that several more meetings of Justice Ministry officials — and perhaps further clarifications from the police — would be necessary before a final decision was made.

A spokeswoman for Shari also denied Cohen's allegations. She said that the justice minister had in fact asked that the handling of the Ata file be speeded up.

Senior legal sources lashed out at Cohen last night, saying that "every MK now sees himself as an expert on justice." Cohen's call for Shamir and Peres to "pressure the attorney-general to present charge sheets" against the suspects, they said, was asking for the unlawful intervention of politicians in the attorney-general's work. "Is this an MK who understands the rule of law?" they asked.

The complaints concerning the Ata affair were lodged by Cohen himself two years ago. In his letter, Cohen writes that the illicit gains from the illegal dealings involving Ata amount to \$180 million. The files on the other suspects in the affair were forwarded to the Tel Aviv District Attorney's Office in January.

Big, noisy debate forecast over issue of Russian emigrants

By DVORAH GETZLER
Post Knesset Reporter

The government's approaches to the U.S. government requesting that Russian Jewish emigrants not be recognized as refugees cut across party lines in the Knesset plenum yesterday, with those opposing it — a rare and strange alliance of Mapam's Elazar Granot and Shas's Shimon Ben-Shlomo — definitely in the minority.

Nor was the House ready to accept Immigration and Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tsur's proposal that the matter be referred to committee. A full-scale (and noisy) debate can be expected in the plenum.

Granot claimed that the move endangered the emigration of Russian Jews, including those who genuinely wished to come here. The government, he said, was not the government of the Jewish people as a whole, and had no right to try and determine the fate of those Jews who were not Israeli citizens. Forcing Jews to come here would diminish, and not increase, immigration. Did the government want to force Jews

to come from a position of no choice? For Ben-Shlomo, the question was simple. "Don't we have an obligation to help all Jews in trouble?" he asked.

"No!" said the National Religious Party's Avner Shaki, who expressed a widely held view in the House that help was the first and foremost, and perhaps exclusively, to Zionist Jews.

The only dissenting voice in the coalition parties came from Alignment MK Shevah Weiss, who said the matter should be considered from a humanitarian point of view.

Ben-Shlomo suggested that for religious Jews, the state, as he perceived it from his ultra-Orthodox stand, had nothing to offer and it was small wonder that many chose to go elsewhere.

Tsur repeated what he has told the House on several occasions: it was the national character of the Soviet Jewry movement that distinguished it from any other emigration movement. He blamed Jewish organizations abroad for the government's present quandary.

While he was not against freedom of choice, the government had to do all in its power to bring Russian Jews here. What was at stake was the continuation of Russian Jewry's exodus, Tsur said. But there was also an ideological aspect: since the establishment of the state, he said, there were no more Jewish refugees.

Levy's appointment checked

Post Knesset Correspondent

State Comptroller Ya'acov Malz said yesterday that his staff had examined the question of political appointments in the Shikun Uftuah housing corporation, with particular reference to Housing Minister David Levy's appointment of his confidant, Avner Seroussi, as deputy director-general.

Malz told the Knesset State Control Committee that his staff had also studied charges by the State Corporations Authority which contained prima facie evidence that the former chairman of Shikun Uftuah, David Mor, might have committed criminal offences.

Committee chairman David Liba said he had submitted the same material to Attorney-General Yosef Harish and asked him to examine it.

Likud committee member Yehoshua Matza, a known Levy supporter, failed to prevent the issue being brought up yesterday, and accused Liba of trying to make political capital out of his post as chairman.

The deputy-director of the State Corporations Authority, Ze'ev Oren, said that Mor persuaded the corporation staff to withdraw their objections to the political appointment of Seroussi, in return for a promise of wage increases.

Tribute paid to victims of 'bloody bus' attack

Survivors, and family and friends of the victims of the coastal road terrorist attack that took 35 lives nine years ago, met yesterday at Tzomet Gilot to pay their respects to the dead.

The incident, which became known as the "bloody bus" attack, occurred when terrorists took over two buses carrying Egged workers and their families on an excursion. Security forces intervened near the country club.

"The wound is still open and fresh," Egged chairman Shlomo Levine told the mourners, "and a drop of bitterness was added to the anguish when the murderers were freed in the [May 1985] prisoner exchange. We do not deny the government's right to free our sons and return them to their families, but the hands of the murderers are stained with the blood of 35 innocent victims." Kaddish was said by Yossi Hochman, who lost his wife and two sons in the attack. He was brought to the service in a wheelchair, his legs amputated.

Israel, Britain and the Commonwealth Association
mourns the death of its devoted and beloved
honorary secretary
MAX SILVERSTONE MBE
and shares the grief of Netta and the family.
For the Association,
John Furman, Chairman

CIA top job goes begging

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — President Reagan yesterday sought a new director of the Central Intelligence Agency, hoping to enlist a nominee of high prestige who is untainted by the Iran-Contra scandal.

Despite a flurry of speculation involving some half a dozen possible candidates, there were signs the administration was having trouble finding someone ready to take the job.

White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater was unable to tell reporters whether an announcement would be made yesterday. Other aides said an announcement was unlikely.

Howard Baker, Reagan's new chief of staff, said Monday a plan to have the president announce a new nominee at the same time as the name of Robert Gates, the acting director, was withdrawn. "didn't quite come together."

He said the finding of a new direc-

tor "is an urgent item on the president's agenda and we hope to have a name to submit very soon indeed."

The evident difficulty in finding a new CIA chief underlined Reagan's potential problems in filling personnel spots as he moves into his last two years in office weakened by the scandal over the secret sale of arms to Iran and diversion of profits to U.S.-backed rebels in Nicaragua.

In withdrawing Gates's name, Reagan bowed to Senate pressure and Gates's own fears, expressed in a letter to the president, that a prolonged period of uncertainty over his confirmation by the Senate would harm the CIA.

Gates's nomination to succeed ailing former CIA chief William Casey had run into trouble because of the CIA's role in the Iran-Contra scandal at a time when he was deputy director.

Reagan yesterday worked on an address to the nation seen as crucial in his effort to demonstrate that he is

firmly in charge of the government despite last week's damaging report by a presidential panel that showed him detached and unaware of what his National Security Council staff was doing.

Some of Reagan's strongest supporters are urging that the address, to be made tonight on television, contain an admission that the Iran policy had been wrong. So far Reagan has defended the policy, while acknowledging that serious mistakes were made only in its execution.

Leaving unclear what tack Reagan will take, Baker said Monday he believed the speech "will have a profound effect on the country's perception of his role as president and his future ability to govern."

Fitzwater yesterday was asked to comment on new poll figures showing that the public approval rating for Reagan now stood at a four-year low of 42 per cent.

"They'll go up," Fitzwater replied.

Hurd: Evidence against war criminals 'sketchy'

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. — Home Secretary Douglas Hurd yesterday dismissed as "very sketchy" the Simon Wiesenthal Centre's evidence against 17 alleged Nazi war criminals said to be living here.

At a press conference after an hour of talks with three of the centre's representatives, Hurd again ruled out the possibility of bringing any of the 17 to trial in this country or of extraditing them to the Soviet Union.

Parliament could amend regulations concerning extradition to Israel, he said, "depending on the weight of the evidence."

He said he would only be prepared to press for a change in the law if "more substantial evidence" against the alleged Nazis was provided. Thus far, he said, most of the evidence had come from the Soviet Union and he was "concerned about its reliability."

Hurd promised, however, that he would look into the immigration applications of the men on the Wiesenthal list to see if they

obtained their British citizenship fraudulently, and that the Home Office would continue to make efforts to trace the men named. Six of them have been found alive and well in Britain so far, with another two said probably to be here.

At a separate press conference later yesterday afternoon, Wiesenthal Centre dean, Rabbi Martin Hier said that "depriving these men of their citizenship is not enough. They should be brought to trial — possibly in Israel."

Efraim Zuroff, of the Wiesenthal Centre's Israeli Institute, said that research in Israel had enabled the centre to name 242 alleged Nazi war criminals in seven Western countries in the past five months. "This is only the tip of the iceberg," he said. "We've only completed 10 per cent of the research."

Hier noted that the 17 men on the British list are alleged to have committed crimes ranging from mass murder to incitement to mass murder, and said they were "Latvians, Lithuanians and Ukrainians who were willing, zealous collaborators with the Germans."

Ex-lawyer for Abdallah was French spy

By MICHEL ZLOTOWSKI
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
PARIS. — Jean-Paul Mazurier, former lawyer of convicted terrorist Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, worked for the French secret service (DGSE) while serving as Abdallah's lawyer after his arrest in October 1984.

In a book entitled *The Black Agent, a Mole in the Abdallah Case*, Mazurier and journalist Laurent Gally detail the lawyer's reports to the secret service. The book, due to be published shortly, contains photocopies of documents from DGSE and French secret police files which reveal *inter alia*, that the two services ignored each other's efforts to foil terrorist attacks launched by Abdallah's associates.

Mazurier claimed in the book that some of the information he transmitted to the DGSE helped preempt terrorist attacks planned by Farl. Moving swiftly to block publication of the two services' reports, the French defence and interior ministries obtained a court ruling late Monday ordering the excision of 25 pages carrying the photocopies of the files.

Mazurier, well-known for his left-wing views, apparently developed a critical attitude towards political violence in 1982, when two French policemen were killed in Paris while defusing a bomb set by the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Front (Farl) beneath the car of an American official.

Through a judge, Mazurier offered his help to the French secret service while continuing to work as a lawyer, thereby becoming, in secret service jargon, a "black agent." When Abdallah was arrested in 1984 he specifically asked to be counselled by a lawyer specializing in the defence of "Marxist militants" — Mazurier. But he was later replaced by Jacques Verges.

French lawyers told *The Jerusalem Post* that they did not rule out a possible annulment of Abdallah's life imprisonment verdict. But they added that such a process would be complicated and would take "a very long time."

Verges, Abdallah's current counsel said that if the story proved to be true "it would be a total violation of the rights of the defence." He added that Abdallah had been "betrayed by a policeman posing as a lawyer" and declared that the entire court proceedings could be nullified.

The French Bar Association convened yesterday to discuss Mazurier's case.

Lebanese troops ready to deploy on coast road

BEIRUT (Reuters). — Lebanese Army troops were due to deploy on the key coastal highway from Beirut south to Sidon last night as part of Syrian moves to discipline Muslim militias and mediate a long-term peace settlement for Lebanon.

Prime Minister Rashid Karamah said Monday night the country's fate hung on President Amin Jemayel's reply to Muslim proposals agreed in Damascus for reforms to end 12 years of civil war.

Local radio stations said Jemayel's envoy, Hani Salam, was due to return from Damascus late yesterday to brief the Christian leader on Muslim proposals drawn up at the weekend.

Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia leader Nabih Berri yesterday renewed an offer to exchange an Israeli airman for 400 Palestinians and Lebanese held by Israel as a means to secure the release of four foreign hostages held by a Lebanese Shi'ite group.

"My offer still stands and we are waiting," Berri told a news conference at his West Beirut home. "We are ready to carry out the swap through the International Red Cross."

Sources close to the president said three key points in the Muslim platform were the same as reform proposals Jemayel has agreed with the Syrians in over two months of indirect talks. The amendments would give Muslims a stronger say in government decision-making.

Police in Sidon, meanwhile, said unidentified gunmen kidnapped a Sunni Muslim army officer, Captain Ali Sour, as he drove from his home to an army barracks in the southern port. It was not clear if his abduction was connected with the planned deployment.

Witnesses said 200 soldiers of the mainly Muslim 12th Brigade gathered at Rneileh, six km. north

of Sidon and 25 were waiting at the Awali bridge just outside the city.

Radio Damascus said last night that logistical preparations were complete for the force of 800 to move out from their barracks in Beirut and Sidon.

The deployment is intended to clear Druse and Communist militiamen from 25 km. of coast road from the Syrian-held Khaldah Junction south of Beirut to the Awali.

There were no plans for troops to take over Sidon from Sunni Muslim militias now in control.

Druse fighters were still manning at least two checkpoints on the coast road yesterday, and witnesses said they were searching all cars, apparently for the kidnapped officer.

In other developments, the commander of Lebanon's biggest Christian militia said yesterday a truce accord was the most he would consider in Syrian-sponsored talks on reforms aimed at ending 12 years of civil war.

"I don't think it is time for a final political accord," Lebanese Forces commander Samir Geagea told reporters. "We can't see a long-term political agreement with thousands of foreign troops (in Lebanon)."

"They (the Muslims) are telling us 'we have agreed among ourselves. Take the agreement.' It is inconceivable," he said.

In Amman, Jordanian Prime Minister Ziad al-Rifai issued a statement supporting Syria's deployment of troops in West Beirut to restore order. Meanwhile, Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk al-Sharaa conferred yesterday with two senior Soviet officials in the first such high level contacts since Damascus sent troops into West Beirut.

State-run Radio Beirut said that the Italian Embassy has reactivated its operations in Muslim West Beirut yesterday. The Italian Embassy would be the first western diplomatic mission to return to West Beirut after Syria's military intervention.

Libyan defectors quizzed in Egypt

CAIRO (Reuters). — Five Libyan soldiers who fled to Egypt from their units in Chad and demanded political asylum were being interrogated yesterday by Egyptian authorities, official sources said.

The affair seemed certain to worsen Egypt's already bad relations with Colonel Muammar Gaddafi's government, foreign diplomats and Libyan exiles said.

Egyptian diplomats said the soldiers would be granted asylum once authorities were convinced that their request was genuine and they were not part of a Libyan military operation.

Prime Minister Atef Sedki said the government would make a decision soon on the five, who flew a C-130 Hercules transport plane to the temple town of Abu Simbel in Egypt's

far south last night. He said they were all military men and were now in Cairo. They and the plane, which Egypt said was military and Libya described as civilian, were flown to the Egyptian capital by Egyptian special forces at dawn.

A senior government official denied that the plane had been hijacked. Military and other official sources said two of the Libyans were officers and the others were sergeants, although they wore no insignia.

Military sources said it had been established that they arrived from Chad, Libya's southern neighbour where Libyan-backed forces are fighting government troops.

Egypt and Libya are old foes, who fought a brief border war 10 years ago.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Death sentence for Soviet factory head

MOSCOW (Reuters). — The manager of a Soviet clothing factory has been sentenced to death for corruption, an official Soviet newspaper said yesterday. The manager, K. Kushnarenko was reported to have received \$210,000 in bribes to fiddle the factory's accounts. The newspaper said he had been sentenced to "the most severe penalty," a term used to refer to the death penalty.

Italian government to resign, P.M. says

Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi announced yesterday that his deeply-divided five-party coalition government would resign, sparking a crisis that could lead to early general elections.

Craxi told the Senate (upper house) he was going to hand in his resignation and that of his government, made up of his Socialists, the Christian Democrats, Liberals, Social Democrats and Republicans, to President Francesco Cossiga.

Ship carrying dynamite afire in Channel

LONDON (Reuters). — A Danish ship loaded with 400 tonnes of dynamite was on fire and drifting abandoned in the Channel yesterday, a British coastguard spokesman said. The spokesman said a helicopter from France was on its way to the scene and coastguards were trying to keep the area clear of traffic.

Buddhist rebels kill 3 children in raid

DACCA (AP). — Tribal insurgents killed three children by throwing them into the flames after setting a Bengali settlement on fire in the Chittagong hill tracts, police said yesterday.

In the last three months the Buddhist rebels have killed about 140 people, most of them Bengali settlers, in their campaign for autonomy in the hill tracts 350 km. from Dacca.

Drug use, production, on the increase

WASHINGTON (AP). — Worldwide production of narcotics galloped ahead last year, spurred by increasing drug use in Asia, the State Department reported Monday.

Worldwide, the production of opium, the key ingredient of heroin, jumped from around 1,640 tonnes in 1985 to more than 2,500 tonnes last year, the department's annual narcotics strategy survey said.

PLO: U.S. colluded with Israel in raid

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON — The PLO's representative at the UN, Zehdi Terzi, has sent a letter to the president of the Security Council accusing the U.S. of "collusion" with Israel in the IAF's October 1, 1985 bombing raid of the PLO's headquarters in Tunisia.

Terzi, in his letter, attached a copy of an article in the February 21 issue of *The Jerusalem Post* which noted that confessed Israeli spy Jonathan Jay Pollard had provided Israel with detailed U.S.-gathered intelligence information which helped Israeli jets evade detection during the air strike.

Terzi said he had been instructed to send the letter by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, who had been in one of the buildings at the PLO compound during the raid. Arafat escaped uninjured.

New Soviet push in Afghan valley

ISLAMABAD. — Soviet and Afghan forces have struck against rebels in the strategic Panjsher valley north of the Afghan capital Kabul but have met stiff resistance, Western diplomats reported yesterday.

The diplomats yesterday reported significant fighting in the past week in at least seven provinces following several months of relative inactivity.

They quoted Afghan sources as reporting that about 30 Afghan soldiers were killed in heavy fighting last week in Kariz Mir area, 12 km. north-east of Kabul. Heavy fighting was also reported in Paghman area, north-west of Kabul.

Up to 30 Soviet and Afghan soldiers were killed in a February 21 rebel attack on a military convoy near Pul-i-Khumri on Afghanistan's highway to the Soviet Union, they said.

Seven Pakistan officials working with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) were among 40 people killed in an air attack on an Afghan refugee camp at Matasagar in Pakistan last Friday, a UNHCR spokesman reported yesterday in the first official statement on the bombing.

All the other victims, including 87 wounded and two missing, were Afghan refugees, the spokesman said.

The Soviet-backed government in Afghanistan will permit a special UN envoy into the country to study allegations of human rights violations for the first time. Afghan Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil told the 43-member UN human rights commission in Geneva yesterday. (Reuters, AP)



Overdressed beauty parades yesterday in Carnival pageant in Rio. (Reuters telephoto)

London 'Times' obits tell it all now

By LAURENCE MARKS
One by one the civilities of English life are being abandoned. Even the obituary column of *The Times* has begun to retreat from the charitable principle *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*.

Last July John Grigg, the historian and biographer, took over editorship of the column for a six-months' stint. His intention, he says, was "to put some flesh" on the bare bones of the dead.

Grigg has a neat turn of phrase. Rock promoter Gordon Mills, *The Times* was soon reporting, "at one time owned what was reckoned to be the largest private collection of oranges in the world."

Of the Italian engineer Candido Jacuzzi: "Among his sidelines was production of the metal mono-kini, an addition to the inventory of beachwear which beggared all previous notions of scantiness, and was in consequence all the rage when it

appeared on the shapely posteriors of the French and Italian riveras in recent seasons."

The trouble with putting flesh on the bones, however, is that sometimes the flesh is weak. *Times* readers caught their first glimpse of the new warts-and-all school of portraiture in an obituary of the Mexican film director Emilio Fernandez in August: "His personal life was scarcely less colourful than the matter of his films... Even quite late in life (he) maintained a passionate temperance which earned him a jail sentence for homicide in 1978."

That was followed by this assessment of the ballet dancer Sir Robert Helpmann: "There were streaks in his character that made his impact upon a company dangerous as well as stimulating. A homosexual of the proselytizing kind, he could turn young men on the borderline his way."

There are worse sins than bluntness, but for a writer few worse than dullness. Of the Italian novelist Carlo Cassola, *The Times* recently recorded: "Among the most prolific of contemporary Italian writers, Cassola's problem in the latter part of his career was to avoid becoming a bore. In this he was not always successful."

Sensationalism is addictive. Are *The Times* obit writers becoming hooked? One imagines them sitting there behind the barbed wire on a slow day, ringing round the intensive-care units to discover whether any flagrant sinners are about to be launched into eternity.

Even the readers are beginning to join in. *The Times* had a kindly tradition of allowing supplementary contributions from friends of the deceased, adding some humanizing comment. All too humanizing in the case of the Irish poet Ewart Milne, who (his obituary noted last month) "wrote a poem in agonized recognition of [his wife's] infidelity to him, revealed only after her death."

This provoked a forceful addendum on Milne from the former BBC producer Douglas Cleverdon: "His own lechery was notorious. To my wife's astonishment, he made a pass at her within 10 minutes of their first meeting, and I vividly recall his indignation and sense of ill-usage when he complained to me that, in his sixties, nubile young women actually rejected his amorous approaches. He attributed this to the selfishness of the younger generation."

Grigg has added a new terror to death.

(Observer Foreign News Service)



Jordan daily: Israel's call for talks empty

AMMAN (Reuters). — Jordan's independent *Al-Rai* newspaper said yesterday Israel's call for direct Middle East peace talks was a hollow slogan. Commenting on the Egyptian-Israeli call last Friday for an international Middle East peace conference in 1987 leading to direct Arab-Israeli talks, the daily said: "There is much talk in Israel about an international conference. But no Israeli side has even remotely referred to withdrawal from territory occupied in 1967, to Palestinian legitimate rights or to justice as the only basis for a permanent and comprehensive settlement."

Six alleged Communists held in Egypt

CAIRO (AP). — Security authorities have arrested six persons for alleged communist activity and plotting to incite anti-government action, the Middle East News Agency said yesterday.

U.S. wants Carter to cancel Syria trip

NEW YORK (Reuters). — The Reagan administration has asked former president Jimmy Carter to drop plans to visit Syria this month but he has refused, the *New York Times* reported yesterday.

"We've explained what our policy is and certainly we tried to encourage him not to go," the newspaper quoted a government official as saying. The newspaper also quoted a Carter associate, Kenneth Stein, as saying Carter had no firm plans for a stop in Syria when he tours the Middle East later this month. Carter was not available for comment, the newspaper said.

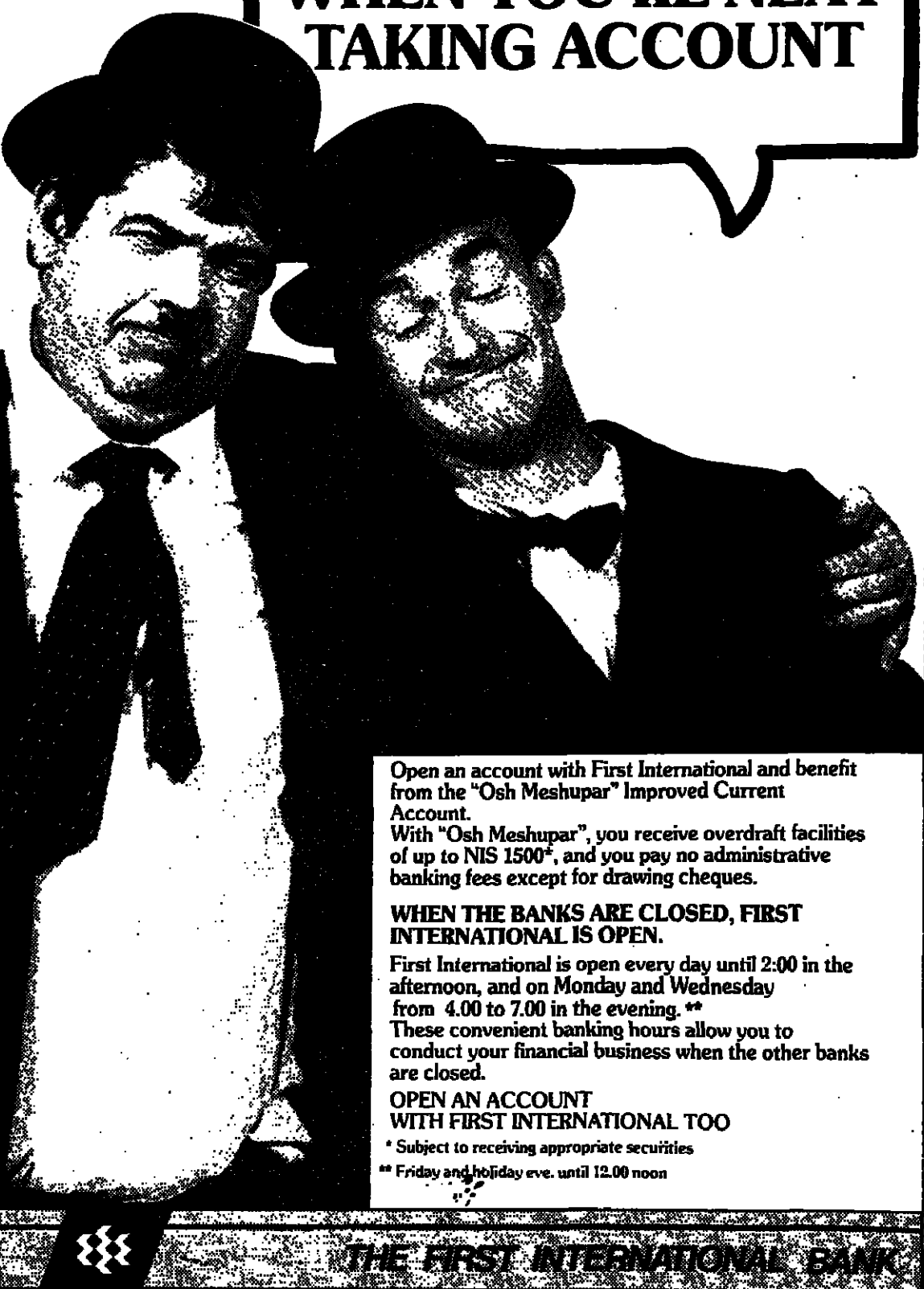
Iran claims advance on Basra front

NICOSIA (AP). — Iran claimed its forces captured more Iraqi territory, killing or wounding 1,200 Iraqis in a night battle on the Basra front that was still raging yesterday.

The official Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, said Iranian fighters took "strategic" areas southwest of Fish Lake, which is 10 kilometres east of Basra.

There was no immediate comment from Iraq on the Iranian claim.

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THE LOUIS AND ANNE ABRONS COMPUTER SCIENCE DEPARTMENT
The ceremony will take place at the College on Sunday, March 8, 1987 at 9:30 a.m. in the presence of the Hadassah Leadership.

Doctors, nurses frustrated

Devoted daughter cares for comatose dad during strike

By KEN SCHACHTER
For The Jerusalem Post
HOLON. — Vered has moved into Wolfson Hospital here. She is not a patient, a doctor or a nurse, but a 17-year-old girl who left school a month ago to scrub hospital floors, run tests to lab and tend to the needs of her comatose father. She knows all the doctors and nurses on the sixth floor.

Some might say she and her family are victims of the strike at government hospitals. But Vered shows no signs of bitterness. True, her mother had to leave her job, and that created additional difficulties.

"The doctors and nurses are very devoted," she says. "They are doing the best they can."

Meanwhile, she and her mother maintain a vigil outside the room, while her 48-year-old father lies motionless, attached to an intravenous bottle.

Not everyone at Wolfson is as sanguine as Vered. When you talk to the doctors and nurses, there is a sense of frustration and helplessness. They say that no amount of medical training and expertise can overcome such a chaotic health care system.

"Most of the problem is the government," a young doctor exclaims. "The government is guilty, not the patients or nurses or doctors."

The doctor seizes the opportunity to deliver his views to a wide audience:

"We live in a so-called socialist country," he says. "A lot of money goes to places where it's not needed. But important places like hospitals don't get it. It's like Eastern Europe, even though it's a so-called free society."

"Many people don't want to live

here because of the bureaucracy. You can write it! The government is involved with agriculture, industry and health care. When the government gets out of these things, they will improve 300 per cent."

He asks not to be identified since it's against hospital rules to talk without clearance to reporters.

Another doctor focuses on the day-to-day needs of patients.

"We're getting to the point where we can't take blood tests," he notes. Maintenance workers aren't cleaning test tubes.

Since the patients' food is coming from family kitchens instead of hospital kitchens, those needing special diets — an estimated one in three — are not getting them.

The biggest danger, says this doctor, comes from a record-keeping system that has lost all semblance of organization. In ordinary times, each patient has a file number. But since the strike, patients have not been given file numbers, which means their files — including X-rays and tests — may eventually be lost. Even now, he says, it is impossible to locate some patients' files.

In another ward, a nurse bustles through the hall. Lately she has been cleaning refrigerators and doing other non-nursing chores.

"This isn't nursing work," she complains. "The patients aren't getting proper care, because we are busy with maintenance."

Beyond that, is the question of supplies. "Write that we're running out of things," she says. "Write that we don't have enough syringes and linen."

Meanwhile, nearby, Vered waits. And wonders when things will return to normal.

Police to be armed with more powerful weapon

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter
A \$1 million programme to boost police firepower will be completed before the end of this year, the force's chief armourer said yesterday.

By then uniformed officers and detectives will have been handed in their .38 Webley Scott revolvers and Barrett .22 automatics in exchange for the more powerful Belgian-made 9mm Browning FNs.

"This is a powerful, reliable weapon suited perfectly to our task," said Chief Superintendent Yosef Yekutieli, head of the arsenal at National Police Headquarters in Jerusalem.

For some time officers facing a rising tide of violent crime, including terror attacks, have complained that their service weapons are unreliable and underpowered.

The Webley in particular was apt to jam and there were problems involving the quality of the ammunition.

After considering the problem for

10 years and testing a wide variety of guns, police are now convinced that the semi-automatic Browning FN, with its 13-bullet magazine, is the answer.

Said Yekutieli: "What we have been looking for is efficiency and stopping power and the new weapon will give us both. An officer wants to know that if he is forced to use his gun it will do what is needed."

"After all, we have a big job to do, not only in dealing with criminals but also, unfortunately, with terrorists. You cannot send men out to fulfill a task like this without equipping them for it."

The new gun, which costs \$188, has already been distributed to several thousand police officers, and reports are favourable. All police are to take part in extensive range practice with the weapon, which is slightly more complicated to use than the guns being phased out.

By the time it is completed, the rearming programme will have cost the force around \$1m., said Yekutieli.

All police will wear identification badges

All police are shortly to start wearing metal identification badges on the right pockets of their uniforms. The badges, which give the full name and police number, will replace those that gave only a number in the case of ordinary policemen.

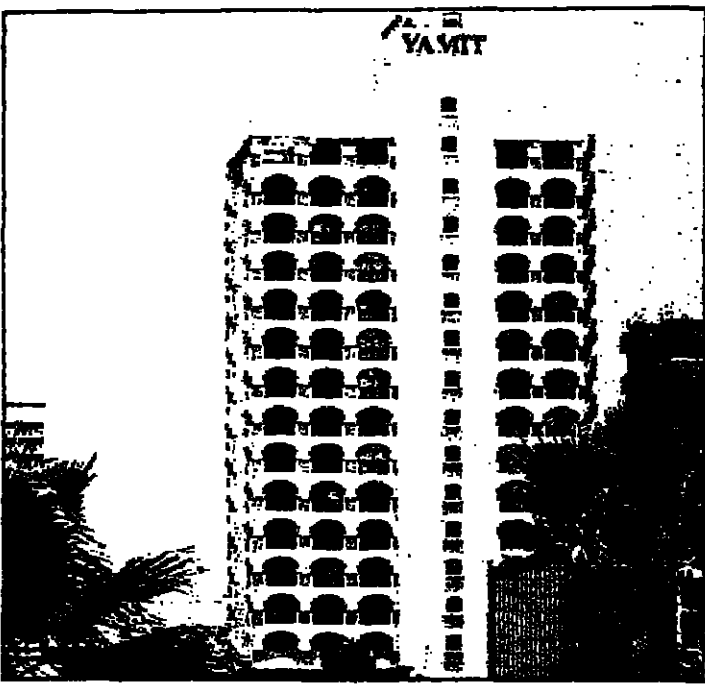
Until now, officers wore no form of identification at all. The decision to require all police to wear name tags was taken by Inspector-General David Kraus and is designed to improve relations between the force and the public. (Itim)

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The Yamit Tower, Tel Aviv

'A man of true Jewish spirit and devotion'

Danny Kaye — Israel's dependable friend

Few other actors, singers or entertainers were received in Israel with more enthusiasm than Danny Kaye. During his first visits in the 1950s, he was almost crushed to death by mobs of frantic admirers.

Over the years Kaye proved himself a dependable friend and supporter of Israel. He took every opportunity to visit this country in times of crisis, as well as when things were going well.

Born in a Brooklyn tenement house on January 18, 1913, to Jacob and Clara Kominsky, Russian Jewish immigrants, Kaye graduated in humanities from Colgate University and started his career on Broadway in 1939. The red-haired comedian, a born mimic with a natural sense of timing, was soon appearing in movies.

Following his 1943 debut in *Up in Arms*, he made a string of successful comedies, which were popular all over the world.



The children of Israel love Danny Kaye.

His roles in *Up in Arms*, *Wonder Man*, *The Kid from Brooklyn*, *The Secret Life of Walter Mitty*, *Hans Christian Andersen*, and many other successful films made him a superstar.

His TV shows, and international activities for Unicef, on behalf of underprivileged children, added to his popularity. But behind the magnificent clown there was a great artist, a skilled conductor and musician, and a man of true Jewish spirit and devotion.

Ever since his first short visits to Israel in 1950 for the Hebrew University's anniversary celebration, he was received in this country with notable warmth. He visited Israel briefly on behalf of Unicef in 1956; but it was his 1958 visit that turned into something approaching a state occasion.

All major Israeli newspapers, including *The Jerusalem Post*, welcomed him with editorials; he met and joked with Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, and other leading public figures; and he was made the first honorary citizen of Eilat.

Above all, he was cheered by thousands of Israelis, whom he entertained spontaneously in his own unique manner. In kibbutzim, in the streets and in special fund-raising performances.

As time went by, Kaye became an important part of Israel's campaign to win friends and supporters. He promoted Israeli tourism, contributed to a variety of Israeli causes, and was an articulate spokesman for the Jewish state in the U.S.

In 1956 President Eisenhower gave him a "Big Brother" award for his work on behalf of orphans. In 1960 Kaye presided over the White House Conference on Children and Youth. He demanded an increase in

America's investment in education from 3 to 10 per cent of its GNP.

In addition to his activities on behalf of Unicef, for which he was a roving ambassador, he did everything he could to help Israel. He set new records in encouraging guests to purchase Israeli Bonds or to contribute to worthy causes.

Kaye travelled the length and breadth of Israel, sometimes accompanied by his wife, script- and song-writer Sylvia Fine, whom he married in 1940, and his daughter Deena. His enthusiasm for this country increased after a short visit to the Soviet Union in 1963 and his first encounter with reawakening Soviet Jewry.

The outbreak of the Six-Day War found him at the Desert Inn in Las Vegas, where he was booked for a month-long engagement. He asked the management to release him from his contract so he could leave for Israel at once. He entertained the troops and the wounded in hospitals throughout the country, and subsequently embarked on a tour of Europe, the U.S. and Latin America as conductor of the Gadsa Youth Orchestra.

He was joined by Shalom Ronli-Riklis and they had their first concert in Jerusalem's Binyanei Ha'uma. Kaye proved himself a marvellous musician, who no longer needed to resort to slapstick to captivate and electrify an audience.

Kaye returned to conduct the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra during the 1973 Yom Kippur War. He travelled from Kuneitra to Suez, bringing with him good cheer, optimism and his own brand of natural, spontaneous humour.

After that he made it a point to come here as often as possible, to participate in Independence Day celebrations and to raise more funds for worthy causes.

Kaye had a special love for Jerusalem and was a devoted friend and companion of Jerusalem's mayor, Teddy Kollek. One of Kaye's last public performances here was in May 1976, when he conducted the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra and was awarded the Jerusalem Medal for his contribution to the welfare and beautification of the capital.

In 1978 Kaye and Kollek wrote a joint preface to the book *Children of the World Paint Jerusalem*.

During one of his last visits here Kaye stopped at the Knesset to swap funny stories with Prime Minister Begin.

In 1982 Kaye was honoured by the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev and awarded its Lifetime Achievement Award. A Danny Kaye wing is planned for the university's Medical Education Centre.

Alexander Zvielli



Exchange of weapons — Kaye tees off with a rifle while the guard uses a golf club on the new Caesarea golf course in January 1959.



Pantomiming an aged and decrepit conductor, Kaye is assisted to the podium in a special performance at Binyanei Ha'uma.



Kaye visits a soldier wounded in the Yom Kippur war.



A warm hug for Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek on a 1976 visit.

Kibbutz children can sleep at home

By YAACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — Mother love has at last caught up with ideology in the left-wing Kibbutz Arzi movement.

"Family accommodation," allowing the children to leave the children's dormitories and sleep in their parents' home, was voted in by a majority of the movement's executive committee on Sunday following a tense debate. The larger United Kibbutz Movement (UKM) has allowed family accommodation for the past two decades.

The pressure for change came

mostly from young mothers who also mobilized their husbands to vote in favour, it was said.

"We acknowledge the changing tide," Shlomo Haver, the secretary of Kibbutz Sha'ar Ha'amakim, told *The Jerusalem Post*. He headed a special seven-man committee to review the problem; it decided unanimously to recommend family accommodation, after six months of study.

He rejected any connection between the decision and the death last month of Meir Ya'ari, the movement's founder and ideologue who

had opposed it, noting that the committee had sat during his lifetime. Moreover, Ya'ari's own kibbutz, Merhavia (as well as Kibbutz Snir on the Golan Heights) had introduced family accommodation — over the movement's objections — several years ago, and had been partially suspended from movement membership as a result. "Though Meir opposed the move he stood by Merhavia once a majority had decided," recalled Haver.

Haver himself at age 52 has three grown-up children and a 10-year-old daughter.

150 become newly Orthodox

Preference for cults prompts 600 kibbutzniks to leave

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Some 600 members of the United Kibbutz Movement have left their kibbutzim and become involved with cults, while about 150 have become *hazara b'ishuva* (newly Orthodox).

This was revealed yesterday by Francis Yoely, a coordinator of the UKM's department dealing with the problems of cults, drugs, alcohol and *hazara b'ishuva*.

Interviewed by *The Jerusalem Post*, Yoely said it was rare for members thus involved to remain in the kibbutzim. The "new religious movements," a term she prefers to cults, encourage people to spend more time with those "on their own spiritual level."

She also pointed out that as a person becomes more and more involved in a cult, it costs more and more money and the kibbutz member simply can't afford it.

In addition to the kibbutzim leavers, another 500-600 members have participated in various introductory courses given by groups for Transcendental Meditation and Est. In the late 1970s, she said, some of these courses were given in the kibbutzim themselves.

Yoely denied that children raised on kibbutzim were particularly susceptible to the influence of cults, "except insofar as they are middle class, intellectually receptive, used to functioning in a well-defined framework and not streetwise."

This definition, she admitted,

could apply to most kibbutz children, but also to many urban children.

On the other hand, she noted, kibbutz children had no money to pay for the "courses" and "seminars," a factor recognized by the cults, which offered kibbutznik discounts.

As to why the movement lumped cults and *hazara b'ishuva* in the same category as alcohol and drugs, she said that everyone was free to believe anything. What she objected to was "the way they drag people in and force their beliefs on them."

"They find people who appear to be in some sort of crisis situation and offer attention, love and freebies. They surround them with people who are highly committed and encourage them to bring in others."

A classic example of this was Scientology, she said, which "offered people jobs, gave them tests, said they needed a course in communications and then told them how much they had improved."

In *hazara b'ishuva*, she said, "they start with the basic idea of back-to-Judaism, but the method is the same." Here, too, she said, the subject was told: "You are nothing unless you do what we tell you." The subject was "slowly sucked in until he rejected all his original values and beliefs."

She has in her possession, excerpts from handbooks which guide cult advocates on how to appear before different people, how to invite them

for home hospitality, and what words to use in various situations. They also outline what to look for in other people, and how to respond to particular statements.

Despite her obvious distaste for these tactics, Yoely stressed that her department did not interfere unless it received a specific request from a family. Some parents are pleased that their children "look happier, others are angry," she said.

The problem, as she defined it, is a "change in consciousness caused by an outside force." What she and her colleagues do depends on what the parents want. Generally, she said, the parents are advised to "accept the children for who and what they are."

Often, she said, this approach is "successful" and a former cult member learns to "accept the time he spent there as part of his development."

Does she hold with the "deprogramming" techniques used in the U.S., which often include kidnapping the cult member? For one thing, she said, "we don't have the resources." And when such techniques were tried, the people often returned to the cult, she added.

The greatest success is achieved by simply talking to the cult member, "if he allows it." "The idea is not to get him out of the cult but for the family to live together and accept each other." The end result, she said, is that "they usually leave the cult."

Funding of Yahad stopped

By ASHER WALLFISH
Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel has ordered the Knesset accountant to stop the next three months' current financing allocations to the Yahad wing of the Alignment.

Hillel did so at the prompting of Likud MK Michael Eitan, who pointed out that the state comptroller had publicly scored the Yahad Party for refusing to submit its books for inspection.

The state comptroller had also faulted Yahad for violating the law in its election financing operations by collecting anonymous donations and by taking contributions from corporations in Israel and abroad.

Eitan issued a statement in the lobby on Monday describing the Speaker's sanctions against Yahad as "partial," and expressing his surprise that the Speaker had not acted sooner.

Eitan said that the fact that Yahad refused to submit its books for inspection supported the suspicion that the books contain evidence of the bribe which financier David Balas paid Yahad. This, Eitan alleged, was at the request of Alignment leader Shimon Peres, who wanted Yahad to support his candidacy for prime minister in 1984.

Eitan also charged that the police had not yet agreed to his demand that they impound the Yahad Party accounts and scrutinize them for evidence of further violations.

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EC ambassador presents credentials to Herzog

Ambassador Gwyn Morgan yesterday presented his credentials to President Herzog at Beit Hanassi. Morgan, 53, will represent the European Community.

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It's all under control

Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

A COMPUTER systems firm in Rishon LeZion is hungrily eyeing the \$150 million international market for computerized controls that can run anything in a hotel from the swimming pool's chlorination to the temperature in the lobby.

Electra Systems Ltd., founded in 1982 and taken over four years later by Electra Israel, boasts Computel as its main product. It is a computer-based system designed to control and regulate air conditioning, radio, TV, lights, door locks, messages, wake-up calls and fuel levels in hotels.

According to the February issue of *The Israel Economist*, Electra Systems have installed their product in the Tel Aviv Hilton, the Jerusalem Hyatt, the Tel Aviv Sheraton and the Isrotel hotel chain. The company has sold nearly a million dollars worth of Computel in the past year, but has ambitions regarding the 25 top hotel chains in the world. Computel operates in 2,000 hotel rooms so far, but the top U.S. chains comprise 11,360 different hotels and have nearly 1.7 million hotel rooms.

The system's central computer can be connected to 2,000 terminals simultaneously, sending and receiving information. A transmission line can broadcast music to an infinite number of guests, broadcast announcements to rooms and serve as an intercom between guest rooms and the central office.

A computerized log records all events in the system, with dates and times, such as ordering or cancelling a wake-up call, asking for a nurse, detecting fire, locating breakdowns in communications equipment and keeping a record of how often guests use TVs (and charging them accordingly).

In addition, humidity and temperature can be regulated throughout the hotel, with the computer using information from sensors combined with weather data from outside. When guests leave the room, the air conditioning turns off automatically, thus saving a great deal of money. Human-presence detectors inform

the computer when the guest leaves.

Security is enhanced as well. To open his door, the guest punches a number known only to himself and the reception desk into a keyboard. If a wrong number is entered a certain number of times, an alarm sounds.

Electra Systems has big plans. It is looking for \$3 million to market the product, and hopes to reach \$4 million in manufacturing capacity by the end of 1987. By the end of 1989, it expects to quadruple this figure.

A MODEST version of the hotel door-lock system is available in the U.S. for home burglar alarms.

In conventional alarms, the homeowner uses a key switch to turn the alarm on and off. But these are easy to foil - a burglar, once inside the house, can open the switch's panel, short the exposed wires and disarm the system in a few seconds and before the alarm is set to go off.

Radio Shack offers a new digital key switch that is remotely activated and compatible with many alarm systems.

It costs a remarkably low \$21 abroad. To arm the system, you punch in a four-digit code chosen from 10,000 possible combinations. Once you hit a key, you have 10 seconds to complete the code. This prevents a burglar from guessing the combination and using trial and error to crack it. If a burglar tries to remove the cover, a built-in tamper switch activates the alarm, even if the system isn't armed.

According to the report about the alarm switch in February's *Popular Science*, the device can also tell you if the appropriate doors and windows are shut and the system is ready to be turned on by punching in your personal code.

TADIRAN HAS signed a contract with Bell Telephone-South in the U.S., worth tens of millions of dol-

lars over a number of years, to supply the American phone company with its sophisticated private digital phone exchanges. Called the "fourth generation" of phone exchanges, the Coral and Emerald systems allow the transmission of data simultaneously with voice transmission. Companies that have anywhere from 20 to several thousand extensions can use it.

The equipment was approved not only by the Israel communications authorities but also by the Federal Communications Commission in the U.S. and was selected from a choice of exchanges made elsewhere.

A bank of IBM personal compu-

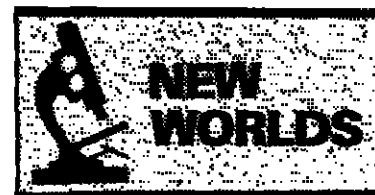


Tadiran's Coral telephone exchange

ters in the biological departments of the Weizmann Institute of Science has given a boost to research by providing results quicker than the institute's mainframe computer.

Until it was set up, the researchers were dependent on the mainframe IBM-3081 that serves everyone at the institute. It was difficult for the biologists to use it, because their research is connected with many scientific devices that supply data slowly and they were unable to wait until the computer was free for their use. As a result, many of them abandoned the computer and did their research statistics manually.

The researchers were invited to lectures on simple computer pro-



ramming, for collating statistics and for graphics presentations. When their new PCs arrived, they knew what to do with them.

The personal computers are also hooked up to the mainframe computer, which receives data about the research and stores them.

CONSUMERS. WHEN asked about computers, usually say they wish they were as simple to operate as a typewriter. Not everyone needs a fancy computer to crank out letters and term papers, but one still enjoys



the flexibility of a word-processing computer.

Smith-Corona, a veteran typewriter manufacturer turned computer company designed the Personal Word Processor. A \$499 computer (its price tag in the U.S.) connects to a Smith-Corona electronic typewriter. The typist gets a screen to view and edit the text before printing it on the typewriter.

According to a story in *Business Week*, the cost of the Personal Word Processor and the typewriter is high, almost as much as a personal computer and typewriter, but the idea is catching on abroad. People who already have a typewriter are especially eager to add the second device for better typing.

Mighty Mini

Doron Pely

UNTIL recently, powerful mainframe computers meant rooms full of electronic equipment, sophisticated sub-floor air-conditioning units to keep it cool and armies of system programmers to keep the show on the road. Today, with advances in miniaturization techniques, and in increased computing power, the border between big and small is much less defined. Small compact machines can do the work of yesterday's giants faster and cheaper.

Nowadays, a box the size of a household refrigerator can support hundreds of users. Less than a decade ago, the same number of users needed a computer the size of a large living room.

Prices are dropping correspondingly. Computing power that used to cost millions of dollars a few years back is now attainable for a fraction of that price. The idea of a work station on every desk, once no more than a dream, is moving closer to reality.

One of the latest entries in the race to pack more punch into a small package is the new NCR Tower 32/800. Though unimpressive in size or shape, this machine, more than any other, marks the disappearing differences between large, medium and small computers. It looks like a shrunken Mini, but does the work of a Mainframe.

The smallest version of Tower 32/800 can support up to 120 users. Larger versions can provide a work base for up to 500 engineers, accountants and programmers. All that power is packed into a box the size of an office file cabinet.

The "trick" employed to achieve such favourable size/performance ratio is a technique called "Multi-Processing." Instead of a single computer for each user, the Tower consists of an array of separate "small" computers working in unison for all us-

ers. All these computers are connected to the outside world and to each other by a Multibus communication highway that regulates the flow of information to and from the users.

ANOTHER innovation employed in the design of the new Tower is dividing the Unix System V operating system (the programme in charge of communications among users, computer, printers, memory storage, etc.) among the various components of the system, according to their role. Whereas in other computers the operating system consists of a single whole programme, here it is chopped into segments, each attached to the machinery it controls. This might mean a few more sleepless nights for the design engineers, but it eases life considerably for the users.

In order to ensure a fair division of the workload among the multitude of processors, the new computer employs an internal "administrator." This electronic arbiter scans the innards of the computer and routes jobs through the least busy channels. Rush jobs can win an express routing without waiting in line for other assignments to be completed.

The system can process up to eight million instructions per second, a speed that is a must if you don't want users to fall asleep at their terminals while waiting for the computer to respond.

In the past, the only answer to increased computing needs in a growing organization was to buy new machines. This is a step that is not only costly but also, in most cases,

slows down the performance of the entire organization as it shifts to new equipment, new programmes and new procedures.

Many companies, aware of the problems of upgrading, try to pack as much as possible into their existing systems, a process that causes a gradual degeneration of performance as the computer operates under increasing demands.

Modular design is one of the concepts adopted by manufacturers of small-yet-powerful computers to prevent painful upgrading. Built as "Leggo" blocks, the new computers can add power where needed by plugging modules into the main machine. The new additions fall into place without any changes or work stoppages, and the basic equipment stays in place.

Supporting such a multitude of users from one base demands a large memory. The available internal, rapidly accessed memory of the new Tower can reach 256 million Bytes (characters), while external, long-range storage reserves can top 10 billion Bytes.

The new NCR super-mini is only one of a host of machines battling to conquer the market for medium-to-large organizations with compact yet powerful equipment. CCI Computers recently announced two newcomers in the super-mini class, geared to medium-sized companies.

The Power 6/32 S and SX models service between 32 and 192 users. Another entry into the same family is the Prime 2755, a small box that can supply computing power to upwards of 128 users. These new entries and others may very well signal the beginning of the end of the Mainframe computer as we know it today. The power will still be there, but the bulk will go the way of the dinosaurs.

No more maps

Doron Pely

SHIPS ON the high seas have long ceased using the stars as the sole reference for pin-pointing their location. Today's sailors use navigation satellites and computers. Commercial aircraft have also made away with the good old navigator, installing a computer in his place - it's cheaper and, some say, more accurate. Now the trendy thing to have is a navigation computer in your car.

The latest high-tech addition to car dashboards, already looking more like Boeing 747 cockpits every day, is a multi-purpose computer. At a press of button, the simplest in-dash computer gives the driver a protracted digital state-of-the-car statement: fuel consumption, temperature, distance to destination, estimated time of arrival and many other bits of information whose value on an inner city ride are questionable.

But that's only for starters. Car owners in America, Germany and Japan will soon be able to make use of a variety of inner and outer city navigation systems of much higher complexity and utility. These systems will employ sophisticated computer communication equipment and even satellites to guide a single car or a fleet of trucks from one point to another, while choosing the shortest, fastest route, and avoiding congested roads, flooded bridges and other transportation nightmares.

Some car navigation systems will use an on-board computer screen to show the driver a section of map relevant to the car's position, along with instructions on the easiest way to reach the destination.

Before getting on the road, the driver will feed the computer with information about the car's present location and the desired destination,

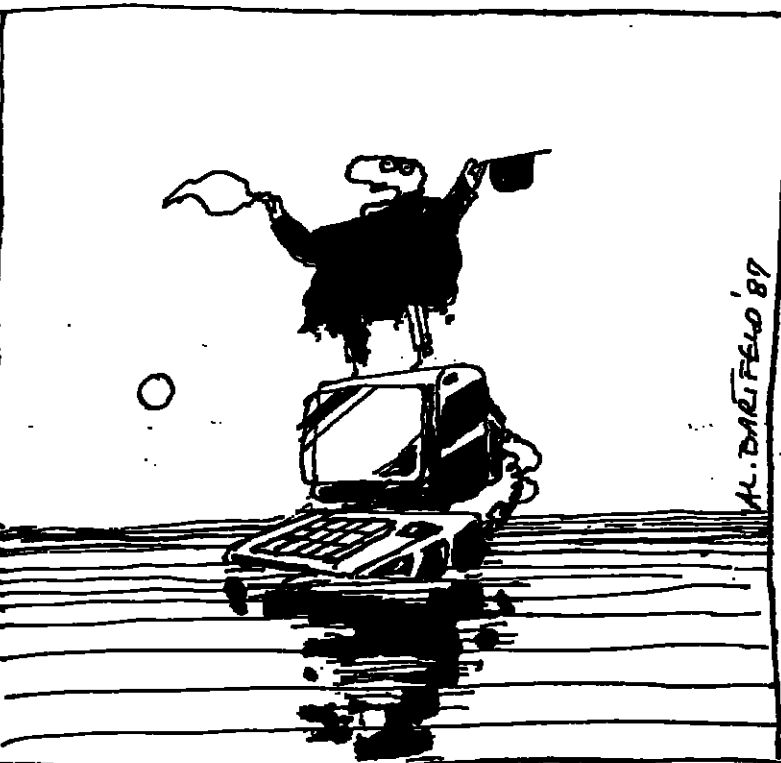
and the computer will do the rest. It might prove somewhat dangerous to consult the computer screen while in motion, but developers are working on a speaking system that will use speech synthesizers to give the driver instructions such as "turn left at the next junction" in a human-like voice.

Other systems, such as Volkswagen's experimental Navicomp, direct the driver to the required destination by pointing a compass-like arrow at the desired heading and giving the driver numerical information about the distance from the target.

Satellite-based car navigation systems will collect, through electronic road-side sensors and human observers, constantly updated road condition information to be fed into a central computer data bank. This information will be beamed up to a satellite in stationary orbit, and the satellite will beam it back to the navigation computers in the cars.

Ground-based navigation systems will employ a method similar to that now used for the cellular telephone network. The service area will be divided into several "cells." Local data banks in each cell will store road information relevant to the area, and a car passing through will be able to contact the data bank and receive this information.

IT'S HARD to think of the need for a car navigation system for a ride from Tel Aviv to Petah Tikva, but a cross-country ride from New York to San Francisco can be shortened considerably if the driver receives accurate directions and up-to-date information on road conditions along the route. The system might also prove helpful for travelling salesper-



sons, police and ambulance services as well as private citizens in large cities such as Tokyo, New York and Los Angeles.

One of the major pushers for the development of satellite-controlled navigation systems for cars are large truck-fleet companies in America. Such a system not only eases the drivers' work, it will also give the head office immediate information on the location of any of its thousands of trucks across the continent.

But drivers are not so thrilled about having a "big brother" in the sky reporting their exact whereabouts at all times, as it will make it very difficult to make side trips, do some private business or visit relatives en route.

Several companies in America already offer tracking and navigation services based on the cellular method. As the number of subscri-

bers increase, it will become economically feasible to launch satellites and enlarge the area of service. Vehicular navigation systems are too expensive at this stage to become a popular consumer item.

So far, only trucking corporations can afford the investment in transmitters, receivers and computers. But the cost of these services and the required electronics will drop sharply as the number of participants grows. Passenger car manufacturers such as Germany's Volkswagen and Japan's Toyota are already testing such systems that will become a regular option in future models.

The first city to employ a full-service car navigation system will probably be Tokyo, to be followed by major cities in America and West Germany. Those of us dreaming of navigating their high tech hot-wheels along the Mediterranean coast will have to be very patient.

Computer Briefs/Doron Pely

The new Braille

A NEW experimental method to enable blind persons to "read" computer text through their fingertips has been developed by IBM researchers at the Thomas J. Watson Centre in New York.

The system includes an electronic circuit that translates written text into Braille signals, and transmits these signals to a mouse-like pad held by the user. Sets of pins under the surface of the "reading-pad" mouse indicate the letters by gently pricking the user's fingertips.

To "read" the text, the user slides the pad across the surface of a desk. Special fingertip sensors provide the line and word number to prevent unwanted jumps. The system can be further connected to a speech synthesizer that produces vocal enunciation of scanned text.

PC-PHONE, a computer-controlled talking dialler, has been developed by Ofek Communications & Software of Tel Aviv.

The dialler is designed to service businesses where telephones are used extensively. It contains an elec-

tronic "telephone directory" that the user activates to make a series of calls. The dialler makes repeated attempts to reach the numbers on the calling list while, in the meantime, the user can operate any other programme on the computer.

When the dialler makes contact with one of the numbers on the list, it notifies the user by ringing a bell and displaying on the computer's screen the name of the other party and the subject of the call. The party dialled listens to a recorded message, asking him/her to wait until the caller picks up the phone.

TWO NEW Vax mini-computers, Vax 8974 and Vax 8978, have been added recently to the Vax line of Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC).

They are designed to replace large "mainframe" computer systems in factories, research centres and financial institutions. They are compatible with other DEC programmes and equipment, and allow the creation of computer "clusters" that divide the workload among several machines. A "volume shadowing" programme duplicates essential data to allow immediate accessibility in case of a failure.

TEL AVIV University student elections will be computerized this year



IBM Braille reader

for the first time ever in any Israeli university.

Election results will be available within seconds of the polls closing and possibilities of fraud - such as one student voting twice - will be eliminated.

On election day, April 6, the university computer will be closed to all users except the elections. At each polling place there will be two terminals, one for the committee and the other for voters. Once the committee has verified the student's

right to vote by typing his identity number into the computer, the eligible voter will go behind the curtain, type in his identity number again and see on the screen the list of candidates and voting instructions.

The student can change his entries in a manner similar to that used in automatic banking machines. Once the student approves the "voting picture" on the screen, the vote is cast.

Better therapy

Ya'acov Friedler

THE COMPUTER, which has already invaded many facets of life, is likely to become an excellent therapist for the brain injured.

Preliminary results from a trial by a team headed by Technion mathematics professor, Azriel Evyatar, show that the computer may be of greater benefit in restoring cognitive functions to the brain injured than human therapists.

Usually only paper and pencil exercises are used in a one-to-one setting of one patient per therapist, in helping the injured to regain their cognitive abilities.

"Cognitive therapy amounts to re-teaching the patients ways of thinking and reasoning needed for effective functioning. Since computer-assisted teaching is making headway in the educational system, we felt its use might enhance the treatment of the head-injured too."

"The advantage of the computer is

that it entails systematic attention to details and does not permit impulsive action or skipping any bits of information, which are defects of these patients. It also gives immediate feedback and thus permits continuous control, while yielding immediate fully-documented reports on the patients' progress, making it possible to continuously adjust treatment," Evyatar notes in a paper on the trial prepared for the Samuel Neuman Institute of Advanced Studies in the Technion.

The computer, being "in", is also a motivating factor for patients, responds identically to the same situation and does not get tired. "Finally the computer 'teacher' eliminates feelings of inferiority towards the therapist, because the patient is in charge which helps develop their feeling of mastery," he notes.

The series of exercises developed for the computer therapy was tried on 11 patients, suffering from

traumatic brain injuries, some of them having been in a coma lasting from a few days to months.

While the small number of patients does not yet permit a quantitative analysis of the results, "all our patients showed increased motivation and a lot of curiosity about the evolution of the series of exercises. As opposed to conventional therapy, our patients did not complain of being tired, which is a common complaint among head injury patients."

While at first they tended to react impulsively to the exercises, this quickly changed and as they became more complicated, the patients adopted an attitude of reflection, learned to consider more of the elements of the problems and to analyse the situation in detail.

Paradoxically, it was found that the number of mistakes decreased when the exercises became more complicated, showing that they came to understand how the exercises were constructed, what elements should be examined and to analyse the situation in detail.

"Our first impression is that the new treatment permits every patient to develop his residual potential after injury and to discover that it is larger than he had thought," Evyatar concludes.



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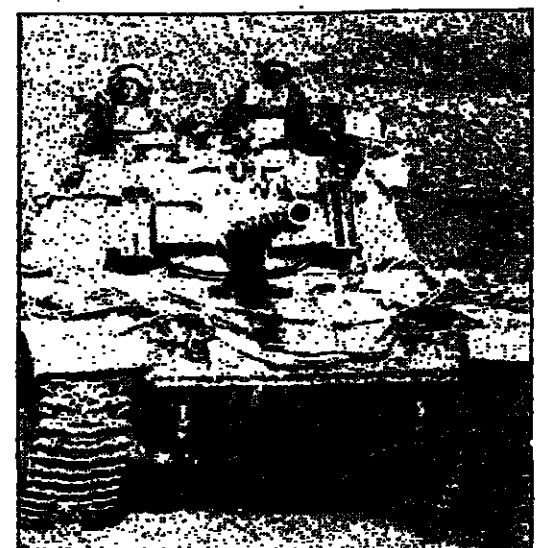
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The full story?

Foreign Minister Peres's meetings last week in Cairo with Egyptian leaders centred on resolving the obstacles to an international conference on Middle East peace. Benny Morris reports that Egyptian officials were amazed by Peres's press briefings which followed these meetings.

THE MOST illuminating part of my three days in Cairo last week was a lengthy conversation with two senior Egyptian officials, who would probably prefer to remain unnamed. Visiting Foreign Minister Shimon Peres had just declared that Egypt, in effect, had agreed that Israel has the right to veto the participation in future Middle East peace talks of the PLO and the Soviet Union. Egypt had "tired" of the PLO. "This cannot be," said one of the officials. "Egypt will never abandon the PLO and will never agree that it be excluded from the negotiating process. The PLO represents the Palestinians. What alternative is there? None."

Neither of them could believe that Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid had agreed to what Peres had said he had agreed to and expressed "amazement" at Peres's having briefed reporters to this effect.

Indeed, they were both astonished at Peres's briefing reporters following each of his sessions with Meguid and President Hosni Mubarak. "I was brought up believing that our job, profession - diplomacy - should be conducted in secrecy," said one of them. "The participants should keep the deliberations to themselves and not immediately rush to the media and give out their versions of the proceedings."

I suggested that if one side was trying to affect the deliberations by mobilizing the press and feeding it with its version of the proceedings, the Egyptians should also go to the press and give out their version of what has been said. A somewhat obscure discussion followed about the role of the media in politics and diplomacy.

The discussion also offered an insight into one of the major remaining points of disagreement between Israel (represented by Peres) and Egypt and Jordan regarding the convening of an international conference for Middle East peace.

ence for Middle East peace.

Israel has set two conditions - restoration of diplomatic ties and a change of Soviet policy on Jewish emigration - for its agreement to Soviet participation in such a conference. But the Egyptians I talked to argued that this "has nothing to do with the problem of Israel-Arab negotiations and peace. Why should Israel make progress on such negotiations contingent on concessions by Moscow to Jerusalem? Where is the sense in that? Israel must solve its problems with the Soviet Union alone, or at least without linking them to the future of Israeli-Arab peace talks."

The two officials were also dismissive of Peres's assertion, in one of his media briefings, that Egypt had agreed to approach China to try to persuade it to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. (Israel has insisted that Peking must establish such ties before it, too, can be allowed into an international conference.) "Israel needs Egyptian help in reaching Peking? It doesn't have better channels to the Chinese leader?" asked my interlocutors rhetorically.

They were referring to Washington, which has strong ties with China, and which the Egyptians believe is, in great measure, under Israel's thumb. They spoke at length of the power of the pro-Israel lobby and Jewish interests in the American polity. I tried to define the limits of this power and, alternately, to explain that in this century, for various reasons, client states of superpowers seem to exercise a great degree of independence when it comes to the crunch. They did not seem convinced.

In general, they appeared to accept the Israeli-Egyptian peace as an irreversible and mutually beneficial reality. But they were eager to facilitate Egypt's return to dominance in the Arab fold by expanding the peace to encompass Israel's other neighbours. They were sincerely

puzzled by what they regard as Israeli recalcitrance and inflexibility on the Palestinian issue. "You are so strong, a strong army, a solid alliance with the U.S. Why then do you act as if you are in mortal fear (of the Arabs and, especially, the Palestinians)? Why do you act as if you are the weak side?"

I talked about the experience of the Holocaust, which has instilled fears and perhaps excessive caution; and about ultimate demographic, geo-political realities, with a vast sea of Arabs surrounding a minute Jewish state. They smiled, and looked as if they had heard and disbelieved - or not quite believed - it all before.

MY LAST visit to Cairo had been for six hours at most, some three or four years ago. My recollections, apart from the jewels and gold of Tutankhamen and the pyramids, were of blaring car horns, cars jam-packed and unmoving at Tahrir Square, and peasants and slum-dwellers clutching for dear life onto the outside of buses.

There were still, this time round, hangers-on to the public transport. And there were still lots of people and cars. But somehow it was different.

Peres repeatedly remarked upon Egypt's major economic progress and infrastructure development schemes, and suggested that Mubarak would go down as the country's great builder-president in this century.

He may be right. Traffic, apart from one jam, flowed smoothly between Helwan and the city centre, the impressive fly-overs doubling the road surfaces for long stretches. Everywhere, there are construction sites and dust. Cairo's underground system is scheduled to begin operating this month.

Telephones - unlike in Israel - actually work. Dialling 14 is a pleasure. A person, a real live operator - rather than a record recommending that you turn to the telephone directory or to your friends for succour - provides the required information. And, I am told, more often than not one gets through to the number one wants on the first attempt.

The peace treaty's benefits for Egypt, perhaps not instantly apparent to many of Sadat's and Mubarak's opponents, have at last begun to become clear on the ground.

The massive U.S. aid (over \$1.5 billion per annum) and the diversion of funds from the military to internal development - indeed, many army units are themselves employed in civilian construction projects - may be catching up with the appalling economic demands of the population explosion and, at last, turning back the tide of destitution and deprivation.

There seems to be hope in the air.

BEIRUT REPORTS

Crackdown

SYRIA's crackdown on Islamic militants in West Beirut aims to limit the growing influence of Lebanon's pro-Iranian Hizbullah (Party of God) movement and its 1,200 fighters, analysts say.

The Syrian move also raises the possibility that it will act to release 26 foreign hostages missing in Beirut, many of whom are held by pro-Iranian militants.

Members of a 7,000-man Syrian force which started deploying in West Beirut 10 days ago moved into the Hizbullah-controlled Basta area and killed at least 23 Hizbullah members.

Syria's motives for action against the militants range from regional strategic reasons to plain bad blood, analysts say.

Hizbullah men in Basta beat up and shaved the heads of some of 12 Syrian officers and men last month after a Lebanese-Syrian security patrol killed a Hizbullah fighter who did not surrender his weapon.

Syrian troops in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa valley have also clashed with Hizbullah in recent months.

Battle lines seemed clearly drawn at last week's funeral for the Hizbullah dead at which mourners shouted "death to Syria."

Further clashes would precipitate Syrian intervention in the southern suburbs, where Hizbullah has bases. It is also the area in which some foreign hostages are believed to be held. Hizbullah however, denies any involvement with hostage-taking.

STRATEGICALLY, Syria has traditionally acted to control the presence in Lebanon of groups which might attract Israeli military attention threatening Syria, whether the groups are Palestinian forces or the virulently anti-Israeli Hizbullah.

Hizbullah's Islamic revolutionary calls to Lebanon's one million Shi'ites - a third of Lebanon's population - also undermine the bigger and more popular Shi'ite Amal militia, which has nationalist aims and is backed by Syria.

"Syria is keen to block the road before... traders in religion,"

Damascus Radio said as Syrian troops rolled in.

Iran was taken by surprise by Syria's move, diplomats in Damascus said, adding that Damascus' profitable relationship with Tehran had been placed at risk. Iran supplies Syria with one million tonnes of free oil per year in return for support in its war against Iraq.

Iranian foreign minister Ali Akbar Velayati and Revolutionary Guards Minister Mohsen Rafiq-Dust flew to Damascus for talks on the Syrian deployment.

HIZBULLAH EMERGED in Lebanon after the Israeli invasion in 1982, when several hundred Iranian Revolutionary Guards moved to the mainly Shi'ite Bekaa valley in the east of the country to fight the Israelis.

Syria was not keen for them to go to war, and the Iranians concentrated instead on spreading the doctrines of Iran's 1979 Islamic revolution.

Islamic sources traced the origins of Hizbullah to a meeting in Iraq in 1969 between three Lebanese clerics and Musa Sadr, an Iranian of Lebanese origin.

These four came back to Lebanon to found the Lebanese branch of the fundamentalist Hizb-al-Da'wa (Party of the Call).

Within months they argued about whether to be pan-Moslem or nationally motivated, and Sadr split off to found Amal to help Lebanon's Shi'ite poor, the sources said.

Sadr disappeared in Libya in 1978 but under Nabih Berri, Amal has continued to be a primarily Lebanese organization.

The Beirut magazine *Al-Shiraa* reported that after the Israeli invasion, Sheikh Ibrahim al-Amin started travelling to the Bekaa to organise Hizbullah as a group looking to Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, for ultimate guidance.

The three al-Da'wa clerics - Sheikh Subhi Tufaili, Sheikh Hussein al-Kourani and Sheikh Hassan Malak - became leaders of the Hiz-



A Syrian soldier tears off a poster portraying the missing Shi'ite leader Musa Sadr. (AP)

bulah network and Amin became the Hizbullah spokesman.

Hizbullah started opening offices in West Beirut after the militia takeover in 1984.

Al-Shiraa said Hizbullah has a 12-man leadership council for Lebanon and three other dependent councils managing Hizbullah in the Bekaa, South Lebanon and Beirut.

FOREIGN REPORTS often say the spiritual mentor of Hizbullah is the influential Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah. But he insists he has no direct role, only giving advice when asked.

Fadlallah avoids backing Hizbullah's goal of an Islamic state in Lebanon, saying conditions are not ripe.

Al-Shiraa said Hizbullah is funded by contributions and by Iran, which it said paid families of Hizbullah

dead a total of about 4.5 million Lebanese pounds (45,000 dollars) a month.

The word Hizbullah comes from a verse in the Koran saying "The Party of God, they are victorious."

Hizbullah has taken a leading role in attacking Israeli troops and the Israeli-backed South Lebanese Army (SLA) patrolling inside Lebanon.

Its mass assaults on outlying SLA positions have succeeded in killing several SLA men and reportedly demoralising the force. Amal has recently launched similar attacks.

Al-Shiraa has said Hizbullah would follow Khomeini's edict that Israel should cease to exist. It has also reported that Iran has been trying to organise another Hizbullah among Palestinians in the West Bank.

(Reuters)

We apologize for the service

Rodeina Kanaan

OMAR THE room service waiter - his broken right arm in plaster - served coffee in the grenade-blasted lobby of the Commodore Hotel last Tuesday with cups and coffee he had brought from home.

Gunmen had taken everything. Even the spoons.

The barman - dapper little Mohammed, also known as Mike, and lanky Yousif - swept up the broken bottles and reopened their horseshoe-shaped oasis for business. They replaced their looted stock with liquor they dug up from who knows where.

The Commodore, the Beirut hotel that became legendary as the headquarters of foreign correspondents covering Lebanon's civil war, is struggling to rise from the ashes after it was battered in savage street battles by rival militiamen last week.

Mohammed, a Palestinian, said: "I've been behind this bar for 12 years. I've served Christian gunmen and Moslem militiamen, Palestinians, American marines, Italian and French paratroopers of the multi-national force."

"I even served Israeli officers during the 1982 invasion. We survived all that. I just can't believe this could be the end."

The 40 remaining employees, desperate to keep the seven-storey landmark hotel going, swept up the shattered glass in the coffee shop and bullet-chipped lobby where a few days ago Druse and Shi'ite Moslem militiamen fought for control of the building.

THE 150-room hotel, repeatedly hit in Lebanon's 12 years of civil war, suffered its most brutal blows from the weeklong clashes between the Druse and the Shi'ite Moslem Amal movement.

The spacious, tiled lobby - where in relatively calmer times gunmen were requested to leave their weapons behind the reception counter - was in tatters.

Bloodstained sofas lay upturned amid piles of broken glass, the wind blew through the shattered hotel entrance. Pools of blood splattered the marbled floor. The walls were punctured by rockets.

In the aftermath of the fighting, looters stripped the hotel clean of anything that moved: liquor, food, linen, TV sets, knives and forks.

They even took Coco, the demented African grey parrot that used to drive newcomers crazy with his life-like imitations of incoming



Syrian checkpoint outside the Commodore Hotel, previously the refuge of Lebanon's foreign correspondents. (Reuters)

shells and the first two bars of the French national anthem, *The Marseillaise*.

"I saw one of the gunmen take Coco out of his cage and vanish," said management assistant Hashem Hatoum.

Coco's owner, Chris Drake, a British journalist who like other foreign correspondents left Beirut for Cyprus amid kidnapping threats, last week offered a reward of 10,000 Lebanese pounds (about 100 dollars) for the bird's return.

Hotel owner Youssef Nazzari, who has lived in London for the last two years, called his employees after the last destructive round of fighting: "I have decided to close down. Put a paper on the door saying we've closed."

Ahmed Shbaro, the most senior hotel employee still around, and Hatoum, surrounded by their colleagues, said they hope Nazzari will change his mind and are struggling to get things working again.

Hatoum said: "We're prepared to

work for three months to get the hotel working again if Nazzari will help pay for the repairs."

"We'll collect unpaid bills and pay out of our own pockets for basic repairs on the ground floor and go without salaries. We hope we can get the restaurants open shortly."

They said after years of "risky conditions" - an understatement of the gunbattles, shelling, rocket blasts that have raged in and around the hotel - the arrival of Syrian troops in West Beirut has brought "an authority imposing security. So why should we close now when things will get better?"

Yousif, a Shi'ite Moslem, said: "I'm ready to do anything in my power to make the hotel work again. This bar is my living. Where would I go for a job?"

"When the correspondents start coming back we'll open the rooms somehow."

(Associated Press)

Enforced peace

Diana Abdullah

GUNMEN HAVE shaved off their beards, garbage collectors are cleaning the city and posters of Ayatollah Khomeini are being replaced by those of Syrian leader Hafez al-Assad.

The 7,000 Syrian troops who deployed in West Beirut on Feb. 22 to stamp out militias and restore order may have been ruthless but, in the short term at least, they are getting results.

Hundreds of fighters who roamed the streets and alleys of West Beirut in full battle gear have melted away and now leave their guns at home.

"The other day I saw Syrian soldiers stop two men, whom I knew were militiamen, and made them stand against a wall and searched them for weapons," said Mohsen, a hotel employee. "It was a scene I have always dreamed of seeing."

In another district, a resident said all the neighbourhood militiamen were now clean-shaven. "The gunmen were queuing in front of barber shops like people queue for bread," he said.

"All those hairy monsters are out playing football now," said Marylin Raschka, one of Beirut's few American residents.



Beirut families feel it's safe enough to stroll down the capital's seaside promenade. (Reuters)

Raschka, a teacher, said she felt safer after the Syrian deployment, adding: "I am not getting the same stares I used to get when I walked on the streets."

Syrian troops and tanks have stepped up embassy security and officials

intervention, the streets are still deserted at night. "West Beirut has a self-imposed curfew," said one citizen.

BUT LAST Sunday, daytime crowds thronged the West Beirut waterfront, joggers darted in and out of weekend traffic and fishermen cast their lines into the Mediterranean.

"For the first time in weeks I feel happiness and freedom," said dress designer Mohammed Rabaa, 45, enjoying the sunshine with his wife and children.

"Our children are playing freely today," said 35-year-old housewife Imam. "We no longer see bearded youths brandishing their Kalashnikovs."

Vendors sold coffee, ice-cream and toys from their barrows along the waterfront as Syrian troops manned street corners and helped direct traffic at major city intersections.

Syrian troops also have started to hand out pamphlets to West Beirut's war-weary citizens in a bid to widen popular support for their security drive against militia lawlessness in the Moslem sector of the city.

"We in Syria see the interest of the Lebanese as the same as that of the Syrians," one leaflet said. "We feel pain when they feel pain and we rejoice when they rejoice."

A poster put up by the Syrians said: "There will be no more snipers to destroy civilisation and kill innocent people."

(Reuters)

The Middle East page is edited by Yehuda Litani.

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SOCCER

Shimshon take Toto Cup

By PAUL KOHN
RAMAT GAN. — Two goals by captain Avinoam Ovadia gave Shimshon, the team from Tel Aviv's Yeminite quarter, a well-earned 2-0 victory over Maccabi Netanya in yesterday's Toto Cup final here before 2,000 fans.

The trophy was the first ever won by Shimshon Tel Aviv and with it went a NIS 60,000 prize and an invitation to the European Intertoto competition this summer.

Four minutes into the game, Ovadia shot from 16 metres out to give Shimshon a valuable early lead. At the start of the second half, Ronen Gabai missed a fine chance to level for Netanya, but the miss proved academic when Yigal Hillel ended a 30-metre run with a perfect pass to Ovadia, who had only to beat Arye Haviv in the Netanya goal to put Shimshon two goals up after 62 minutes of play. Hillel and Gideon Damit came close to increasing that

lead before it was all over.

In the Second Division Toto final, Hapoel Haifa beat Hapoel Acre 3-2 after leading 2-1 at half-time. Ronni Malka scored twice and Yossi Amar once for Haifa, while Itzhak Buzergi and Gadi Ohayon netted for Acre.

In Herzliya today, Israel play Belgium in an under-16 World Cup qualifying match. The game kicks off at 3 p.m. and entry is free of charge.

TENNIS

Rains wreak havoc

KEY BISCAINE (Reuter). — Heavy rains on Monday washed out almost the entire eighth day of the \$1.8 million International Players Championships and threatened chaos for the rest of this week.

Sweden's Stefan Edberg and West Germany's Claudia Kohde-Kilsch booked their quarter-final places as the winners of the only two singles matches completed before the downpour began during the afternoon session.

Tournament referee Alan Mills officially abandoned play for the day after four hours of torrential rain.

But with rain forecast for the entire south Florida area for the rest of the week, the programme looks certain to be disrupted further with organizers facing a hectic time rescheduling matches.

Twenty matches due to be played Monday were lost to the weather —

including four which were in progress when the rain began — and organizers said tomorrow's programme will begin an hour earlier to help clear the backlog.

Edberg beat 18th-seeded American Kevin Carren 7-5, 6-3, 6-4 to book his quarter-final place — the only one of the eight men's fourth round ties to be completed.

Edberg, the Australian Open champion seeded second here, produced another brilliant display to crush Carren, breaking him once in each set to win the match without being broken himself.

Kohde-Kilsch went through at the expense of seventh-seeded American Zina Garrison, the ninth-seeded West German winning 6-4, 4-6, 6-1.

Among the matches rescheduled were sixth-seeded Jimmy Connors' clash against unseeded John McEnroe of Sweden, no. 4 seed Hans Mandl of Czechoslovakia against no. 12 Betina Bunge of West Germany, no. 5 Mats Wilander of Sweden against no. 12 Tim Mayotte of the U.S., top seed and defending champion Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia against no. 16 Brad Gilbert of the U.S. and second seeded and defending champion Chris Evert Lloyd against unseeded compatriot Stephanie Rehe.

Lendl opts for U.S.

LONDON (AP). — Ivan Lendl, the world's top-ranked tennis player who helped Czechoslovakia win the Davis Cup in 1980, says he would like to play tennis for the United States in the 1992 Olympics.

The *Times* of London yesterday quoted Lendl as saying he "pretty much" had stopped thinking of Czechoslovakia as his home. He has not been there since 1984 and has no plans to return in the near future, the newspaper said in a report from the International Players Championship in Key Biscayne, Fla.

Tennis returns to the Olympics as a medal sport in 1992, and the International Olympic Committee is expected in May to approve eligibility rules allowing the world's top players into the tournament in Seoul.

Lendl told *The Times* he did not plan to play in the Seoul Olympics because "I have nobody to play for."

Since 1981, Lendl has lived in Greenwich, Conn. In 1985, he applied for a green card, the first step toward U.S. citizenship.

BASKETBALL

Surprise squads square off in semis

By DON GOULD

Two upstarts — Hapoel Haifa and Hapoel Tel Aviv — face off tonight at Ussishkin Stadium in the first of the three game semi-final National League playoff series.

The pairing surprised the pundits, who had given the two clubs little chance in the quarter-finals of stopping 2nd and 3rd place league finishers Hapoel Holon and Galil Elyon, respectively.

For Hapoel Tel Aviv, the good news is the possible return to action of captain Mike Largey. Largey underwent back surgery eight weeks ago and has recently returned to practice. If he does play, his playing time will be limited, but his presence should give his teammates a lift.

Hapoel Haifa have also had their share of injuries and high-scoring guard Jonathan Datzell is question-

able for tonight's game. Datzell has not practised since Hapoel Haifa's game last week against Holon.

Also on tonight's schedule is the opening game of the Fifth-to-Eighth place competition, pitting Galil Elyon against Hapoel Holon in Batumi. Tomorrow Maccabi Haifa will play Bnei Tel Aviv. The 5-8 competition is important because the winner gets the final spot for next year's European Kora Cup competition.

Also on tomorrow night's card, Elitzur Netanya travel to Yad Eliyahu to meet Maccabi Tel Aviv in the opener of their semi-final series. It has already been determined that all the games, tomorrow's Monday game and a third game, if necessary, will be played at Yad Eliyahu.

Late tonight, Maccabi Tel Aviv will get the results of the crucial European Cup match between Orzhaz and Zadar. If Zadar beat Orzhaz, Maccabi go automatically into the European Cup final.

BRITISH SOCCER

Watford's Cup win

LONDON (Reuter). — Third Division Watford's fullback Andy Dorman gave Watford their ticket to the quarter-finals of the English Football Association (FA) Cup and a meeting with Arsenal.

Dorman scored a viciously swinging cross from England winger John Barnes into his own goal after 27 minutes for the only score of the fifth round second replay.

Last week, in the first replay, the teams drew 4-4 at Watford after extra time.

SCOREBOARD

NHL. — Peter Klim scored his third goal of the game with eight seconds left in overtime on Monday night to lift the Detroit Red Wings to a 4-3 victory over the Boston Bruins in the night's only scheduled game.

SQUASH. — Chris Dittmar of Australia notched a major surprise when he won the European Squash open in Munich on Monday by beating world number-two Ross Norman of New Zealand.

The unseeded Dittmar scored a 9-5, 5-9, 9-2, 9-5 win. Britain's Phil Kenyon won the play-off match for third-place honours by beating Ross Thorne of Australia 9-2, 9-2, 9-5.

MARATHON. — Carla Beardsken of the Netherlands, running into head winds and sleet, won the Nagoya International Women's Marathon in one hour 47 minutes, beating Japan's Kazuo Kojima by 6.32.



THIS IS GOING TO HURT. — Chicago Cubs' pitcher Rick Sutcliffe closes his eyes, sticks out his tongue and reaches for his knees doing spring exercises at Mesa, Arizona. With Cactus League exhibition games already underway in Arizona and California and Grapefruit League games starting up in Florida, baseball's 1987 season is only a month away. (Reuter telephone)

CRICKET

AUCKLAND (Reuter). — West Indies again showed the depth and quality of their fast bowling resources to break down stout-hearted New Zealand defence and win the second Test by 10 wickets yesterday.

Courtney Walsh rose to the occasion with his best Test performance of five for 73, while Malcolm Marshall (2-71) and Tony Gray (2-44) provided telling support. Not even Martin Crowe's second hundred in consecutive Tests could save New Zealand on the final day.

Crowe scored 104 as the Kiwis, who followed on 261 behind, were dismissed for 273. West Indies clinched victory at 16 for no wicket with 17 balls to spare to take a 1-0 lead in the three-match series.

FINAL SCORES: WI 418-9 declared and 16-8; NZ 157 and 273. WI won by 10 wickets.

NBA

SAN ANTONIO (AP). — The Houston Rockets were clinging to a 100-98 lead when San Antonio's Alvin Robertson whipped a pass to Artis Gilmore, but with Akem Olajuwon on one side and Robert Reid on the other. The only way Gilmore could get to the ball was to foul.

Reid canned two free throws with 12 seconds remaining and Houston knocked off the Spurs 105-100.

Olajuwon led the way for Houston with 32 points and Reid had 21. For San Antonio, Alvin Robertson scored 26 and Mike Mitchell 20.

In other NBA games on Monday night: Atlanta Hawks 121, Washington Bullets 99; Dallas Mavericks 135, Phoenix Suns 112; Seattle SuperSonics 123, Cleveland Cavaliers 107; Sacramento Kings 117, Denver Nuggets 114.

Fischer introduces new generation of rackets

The Jerusalem Post Sports Panel begins a new series of reviews of tennis rackets and sports equipment now available on the market.

Tennis greats are known to be somewhat super-human. They can perform astonishing feats with any racket, perhaps even with a butterfly net. John McEnroe went on winning matches with his small-size old-fashioned wooden Dunlop Maxply long after most of the pros were using large-sized metal or composite rackets. Until recently Jimmy Connors played with his famous Wilson T-2000 steel racket, the first non-wood racket on the market that broke the wooden monopoly, although, as high-technology took over, it came to be regarded by fellow pros as one of the least helpful instruments on offer.

But there can be no doubt that for most recreational or club players the racket he uses is all-important. One such player, Frederick Klein, the sports columnist of the *Wall Street Journal*, commented recently that the constant search for the ideal racket that will transform one's game springs from a belief in sorcery, the dream that a racket will serve like a rabbit's foot or some other magical object to effect a miracle.

That is only partly true. The quality of the racket is vital to transform the quality of play of the average player and, it is abundantly clear that the large-sized rackets have revolutionized the game for the recreational player. Fundamentally such players do not always hit the ball with the "sweet spot" of the racket like the pros do. Furthermore the new materials that are used in racket construction have helped enormously: lighter rackets mean less elbow strain. It is thus no wonder that the average player is constantly in search of the appropriate sword with which to pursue the holy grail of perfect play.

The immense success enjoyed in the past year by European players, as compared to the Americans, has focused attention on what rackets

the Swedes, Czechs, and Germans are using. Could this hold the clue to their edge over the Americans?

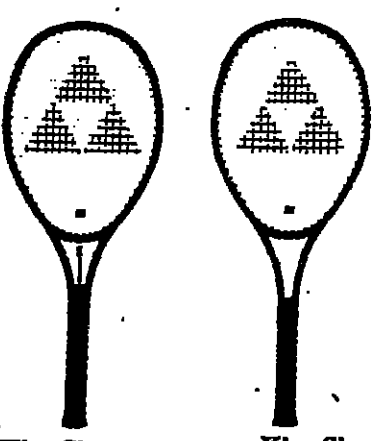
Fischer, the Austrian firm manufacturing ski equipment and also top-notch tennis goods, have just launched their new 1987 generation of rackets in Israel. Four of these were submitted by the firm to *The Jerusalem Post* sports panel for consideration.

All the rackets are undoubtedly of the highest technical craftsmanship and are beautifully finished: they are a delight to look at and to handle. The process used in the manufacture is computer directed. Some of the rackets are king-size and some are mid-sized. They differ from most other rackets in that the top of the frame is flattened, not curved.

With a slightly peculiar yet graceful bulge in the midriff, the racket bears a resemblance to a pregnant ewe. But, don't let that deceive you; they have all the power and all the guile of a pregnant lioness.

Fischer are also very proud of their "Speed-Bridge" throat, a new type of throat construction which they believe provides high torsional stiffness, which means that the racket stays steady as the stroke is played. Some of their rackets are made with graphite or graphite composites, but they have also made considerable use of a new material, SIC-Beta-Silicon Carbide, a light synthetic developed in aeronautics and space programmes.

The four rackets submitted to *The Post* panel were the King Size Tuner, the King Size President, the King Size Graphite and the Midsize Superform Open Pro.



King Size Tuner King Size President

THE KING SIZE TUNER

This is the Rolls-Royce of the stable. This racket embodies a new principle invented by Fischer — a tuning device running through the centre of the shaft enabling a player to get the string tension to the precise tension suitable to his game.

He can keep the tension fixed or vary it at any time by inserting a key into the butt of the racket and turning in either direction, to increase or reduce the tension of the central main-strings.

It sounds complicated, but it is not. Anders Jarryd, of Sweden, and Peter Feigl, of Austria, both of whom endorse Fischer rackets, have described the tuning system as the most important technical innovation in tennis since the introduction of large-sized rackets.

The theory, which the panel found borne out in practice, is that the looser the strings are, the longer the ball stays on the strings during the

stroke. The tighter the strings, the quicker the ball leaves the strings.

The racket, made from SIC and graphite, is 678 mm. in length, and the head of the racket at its widest point is 265 mm. across. The hitting surface area is 652 square cms.

The panel agreed that this is an ideal racket for recreational players whose game is built on all-round tennis. For players who rely on standard serves, ground-strokes and volleys, it should be strung at low tension; for those who cut, slice and rely on placements from the midcourt or forecourt, we found that higher tension is desirable.

The racket is heavy in the head, which provides power for serves. But its strength is not really in making an extra contribution to the power of a service. At the same time, it is not so heavy that it makes volleying slow or clumsy. Over all, however, it is more suited to the base-line player and can certainly be regarded as an admirable all-purpose racket. Price: NIS 270.

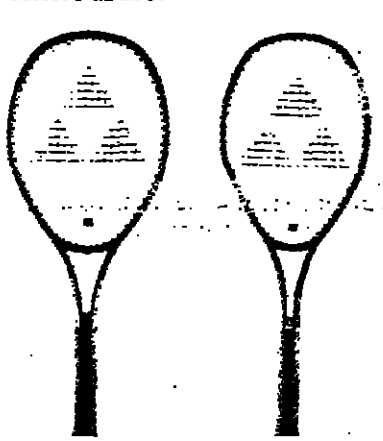
THE KING SIZE PRESIDENT

This very large racket, made from graphite, titanium, fibreglass and SIC, is a dream racket for the better than average recreational male player with powerful wrists and forearms, who has visions of serving like Boris Becker. It is exceptionally stiff, with the weight at the top of the frame, providing great force for services, smashes, drives, drive volleys and midcourt volleys.

We do not recommend it for women, youths or for players who are prone to suffer from tennis elbow. Players who rely on deft

placements, touch tennis and spin, as distinct from slice, will probably find it too heavy for their purposes. But for hard hitters it borders on the ideal.

The length of the racket is 685 mm. and the width 266 mm. The hitting area length is 370 mm., the width 266 mm., and the area of hitting surface 652 square cms. Price: NIS 298.



King Size Graphite Superform Open Pro

THE KING SIZE GRAPHITE

This large-headed racket is the exact opposite of the President: it is light in the head, and generally feels very light in the hand, although it is the same size as the King Size Tuner — length 678 mm., width 265 mm. and hitting surface 652 square cms.

The most apt adjective to apply to the King Size Graphite is simply "sweet." Like the Tuner, it suits players who rely on touch tennis, placements, finesse, spins and steadiness



ENDORSE OF FISCHER'S KING SIZE TUNER. — Anders Jarryd

rather than unrestrained power and violence. Thus it is the weapon of the player who uses brains, not brawn. It is also very helpful for accurate drives on both hands, and for volleys, both from the midcourt and the forecourt — shots float off the racket exactly where one wants, without the application of mighty backswings and the use of grunts and groans. Its one limitation is that it is not suitable for somebody who relies strongly on a powerful first serve, because it is light in the head: it is the weapon of a Gluckstein rather than of a Becker.

Women and younger players should find it to be ideal. Price: NIS 242.

SUPERFORM OPEN PRO (MIDSIZE)

A midsize racket gives a player more control than the kingsize racket does. Superform Open Pro is therefore best suited to the player who values control above other qualities: at the same time, the racket still provides adequate power for most players. It is beautifully balanced, and is best suited to the serve and volley player.

It is made of a mixture of SIC and graphite. The length of the racket is 678 mm. The length of the hitting

surface is 335 mm., the width 225 mm. and the area 585 square cm. The racket is very evenly balanced, neither heavy nor light in the head.

Like the King Size Graphite, it is more suitable for steady and touch players than for the violent hitters, but it provides more power to the service than the Graphite. It is excellent for baseline drives on both hands, and for all types of volleys designed to build up a point rather than to achieve a winner with one terrific, unanswerable shot that may hit the middle of the back netting without deigning to touch the ground. Price: NIS 255.

SUMMARY (out of ten possible points)

Racket	Serve	Grand	Volleys	Av.
King Size Tuner	8	10	8	9
King Size President	10	10	10	9.7
King Size Graphite	9	9	10	8.3
Superform Open Pro	9	8	9	8.7

RACKET ABUSE
None of the rackets were tested for resistance to racket abuse. We found no need to do so.

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL TV
8.00 Teletext 8.05 Keep Fit 8.15 School Broadcasts 14.00 Teletext 14.05 Everyman's University 15.00 Mrs. Pepperpot animated film 15.10 Pickwick Papers (part 7) 15.20 Presby Butterfly 16.10 Keep Fit 16.20 TV Game 17.00 A New Evening — live magazine

ISRAELI TV
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES
17.30 Soccerama
ARABIC-LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES
18.30 News roundup
18.32 Jennifer
18.30 Health Magazine
19.30 News

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with a news roundup
20.02 From the Movies — cinema magazine
20.30 Between Two Stools — bi-weekly magazine
21.00 Master Newsweek
21.30 Moked
22.05 Dirty Tricks. Alvin Rakoff's 1981 suspense comedy stars Elliot Gould and Kate Jackson
22.35 News

JORDAN TV (unofficial)
17.30 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 19.30 News in Hebrew 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 Three's Company 21.30 The Africans — documentary 22.00 News in English 22.20 Aspen

MIDDLE EAST TV
12.30 Another Life 14.00 700 Club 14.30 Shape-Up 15.00 Afternoon Movie: Best of the Badmen 15.30 Headline 17.00 Super Book 17.30 Muppets 18.00 That's Hollywood 18.30 The Campbells 19.00 News 20.00 Simon & Simon 21.00 Remington Stunt 22.00 Cagney & Lacey 23.00 700 Club

RADIO

Voice of Music

8.02 Morning Melodies
7.08 Sibelius: "Finlandia"; Dvorak: Violin Concerto (Perelman, London Philharmonic); Schumann: Symphony No.2 (Chaboch/Barenboim); Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Orchestra
9.00 Sibelius: "Belshazzar's Feast"; Tchaikovsky: "Sleeping Beauty" (London Symphony/Pravins)
10.06 Ludmila Bastin, piano — Bach; Tocatta and Fugue; Bachmaninov; 2 Duets; Schumann: "Kreisleriana"
13.05 Reptile: "The Birds"; Saint-Saens: "Carnival of Animals." Kodaly: "For Children"; Sze: Gershwin: "An American in Paris"

15.00 Contemporary Music
16.00 Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra under Morton Gould with Ilan Rechtman, piano — Gould: "Spiritus Mundi"; Bernstein: Rhapsody in Blue; Gould: South American Symphonies
17.30 Music from the Distant Past
18.00 Portrait
21.00 Widdows by Strauss
20.05 Musical Medley
20.30 Opera — Donizetti: Gemme di Vergy (Cabele)
22.00 Faure: Songs; Liszt: "Année de pèlerinage"

First Programme

6.03 Programmes for Olm
7.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
8.05 Compendium with Benny Harel
9.05 Information for Listeners
10.05 Morning Pearls
11.10 School Broadcasts
11.30 Education for all
12.05 Mid-East Medley
13.00 News in English

Second Programme

6.12 Gymnastics
6.30 Editorial Review
6.52 Green Light — drivers' corner
7.00 This Morning — news magazine
8.05 Making an Issue
9.05 House Call — with Rivka Michaeli
10.05 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine
11.30 Safe Journey
12.10 O.K. on Two
13.00 Midday — news commentary, music
14.00 Humour
15.05 Magic Moments
16.05 Songs and Homework
17.05 Economics Magazine
18.05 Spotlight
18.45 Today in Sport
19.05 Today — news magazine
19.35 Army and Defence Magazine
20.05 Editors Magazine
21.05 Song for the Road
22.05 Treasure Hunt
00.15 Stage and Screen

Army

6.05 University on the Air
6.30 Open Your Eyes — songs, information
7.07 "707" — with Alex Ansky
8.00 Good Morning Israel
9.05 In the Morning — with Eli Yisrael
10.05 News
11.05 Right Now — with Rafi Reshef
12.05 Daily Meeting — with Ori Yaniv
13.05 What's Doing — with Erez Tal
14.05 Four in the Afternoon
15.05 Newsweek
16.05 Army and Defence Magazine
16.05 Hebrew songs
20.05 Edna Evron's interview programme (repeated)
21.05 Mahat — TV newscast
21.30 University on the Air
22.05 Popular songs
23.05 The 24th Hour
00.05 Classical Night Birds

CINEMA

JERUSALEM
Alliance Française: Six Chevaux Bleus (film pour enfants) 4; Belt Agnos: Yoi 6:45; Straw Dogs 8; Cocon 10; Chouchou: Zelig 7; Mickey One 7 (small hall); The New and Silent Films in America 9 small hall; The Unknown Soldier 9:45; Running Scared 4:30, 7; Edifice: Fire Walker 4:30, 7; Sinsin: A Breed Apart 5:15, 7:15, 9:15; Jerusalem Theatre: Ginger and Fred 6:45, 9:15; Kfir: Some Like It Hot 4:30, 7, 9; Mitchell: Boubou 7; Orgill: Blue Velvet 4:30, 6:45, 9:15; Orlon: Crocodile Dundee 4:30, 7; Orion: The Purple 8:30; Orion: Instant Justice 4:30, 7; Orion: Dreamscape 4:30, 7; Sennedier: My Beautiful Laundrette 7, 9:15.

TEL AVIV
Beit LeLazim: Manhattan 11:15 p.m.; Ben-Yehuda: Some Like It Hot 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Cher 1: Heart Break Ridge 4:30, 7; Orion: Joshua Then and Now 7:25, 9:45; Cher 3: Malcolm 5, 7:30, 9:40; Cher 4: Blue Velvet 11, 2:35, 5, 7:30, 9:45; Cher 5: Ruthless People 11, 2, 5, 7:30, 9:45; Cinema One: Boubou 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Cinema Two: Top Gun 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Deloit: Crocodile Dundee 7:15, 9:30; Ditzengoff 1: The Mission 11, 1:30, 4:45, 7:15, 9:40; Ditzengoff 2: The Decline of the American Empire 11, 1:30, 4:45, 7:15, 9:40; Ditzengoff 3: A Room With a View 11, 1:30, 4:45, 7:15, 9:40; Hot Target 7:30, 9:30; Sex film 12 midnight; Esther: The Fly 5, 7:15, 9:40; Get: Jumpin' Jack Flash 5, 7:15, 9:40; Hakolama 20A Home: Ginger and Fred 4:30, 7:15, 9:30 (exc. Wed.); Hot: Running Scared 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Israel Cinema: Buster Keaton (B) 7; Young Frankenstein 9:30; Law 1: The Mosquito Coast 2, 5, 7:15, 9:40; Law 2: Summer 2, 5, 7:30, 9:40; Law 3: Choose Me 2, 5, 9:40; Law 4: Orion Belt 2, 5, 7:40, 9:40; Law 5: Lovers' Revenge; Peggy Sue Got Married 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; 9:15 Weeks 2; Muxen: Back to School 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; New Gordon: Violets are Blue 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Orion: closed for renovations; Paris: Throne of Blood 12, 2, 4, 7:15, 9:30; Pear: Deadly Game 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Shalek: Hannah and Her Sisters 4:30, 7, 9:30; Shvan: My Third Problem 5, 7:30, 9:40; Tanuz: Supergirl 7:30, 9:40; Tchelet:

Round Midnight 4:30, 7, 9:35; Tel Aviv: Fire Walker 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Tel Aviv Museum: Shosh (I) at 1; Shosh (II) 6:30 (Mon. only); True Stories 7:30, 9:30; Zafon: Reopening soon with "Name of the Rose."
HAIFA
Amphitheatre: Manhattan 4:30, 7, 9:15; Amphi: The Fly 4:30, 6:45, 9; Atzmon 1: Mosquito Coast 4:15, 6:45, 9:15; Atzmon 2: Hot Target 4:45, 7:15, 9:30; Cher: Jumpin' Jack Flash 4:30, 6:45; Keren Or: Hannah's Secret: Brother From Another Planet 4:30, 7, 9:15; Orion: Boubou 4:30, 7, 9:15; Orion: Trouble in Mind 7, 9:15; Pear: Crocodile Dundee 4:30, 7, 9:15; Raw-Gan 1: Armed and Dangerous 4:30, 7, 9:15; Raw-Gan 2: Peggy Sue Got Married 4:30, 7, 9:15; Raw-Gan 3: Fire Walker 4:30, 6:45, 9; Shalek: My Beautiful Laundrette 7, 9.

RAMAT GAN
Arnos: Heartbreak Ridge 4:30, 7, 9:40; Lily: Back to School 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Orlon: Rocky Horror Picture Show 7:15, 9:40; Orion: Boubou 7:15, 9:30; Raw-Gan 1: Jumpin' Jack Flash 5, 7:35, 9:45; Raw-Gan 2: A Room With a View 4:45, 7, 9:40; Raw-Gan 3: Malcolm 5, 7:15, 9:40; Raw-Gan 4: Joshua Then and Now 5, 7:20, 9:40.

HERZLIYA
Dan Accadia: Hannah and Her Sisters 7, 9:30; Daniel Hotel: Avanti Popolo 7:15, 9:30 (exc. Wed.); David: Raw Deal 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Hechkel: Avenging Force 7:30, 9:15, 9:30; New Tiferet: Heartbreak Ridge 7, 9:30.

HOLON
Arnos: Hannah's Secret: Echo Par 7:15, 9:30; Migdal: Blue Velvet 7:15, 9:30; Saway: Avenging Force 4:30, 7:15, 9:30.

BAT YAM
Atzmon: Fire Walker 4:30, 7:15, 9:30.

GIVATAYIM
Nadar: Fire Walker 4:30, 7:15, 9:30.

By JONATHAN KARP
TEL AVIV. — People are streaming back into car showrooms, following last week's publication of the new price list for cars with engines up to 1600 cubic centimetres, car dealers said yesterday. But, so far they are only looking.

"Our sales have been poor. We are not as busy as we expected," said Shlomo Arad, general manager of the Tel Aviv Fiat dealership. "People come in, look, get the price, then they leave and some don't return."

Arad said his sales were about a quarter of what he had hoped for after the 7 per cent price rise took effect on Sunday. Benny Ofri, general manager of the Renault franchise here, said his showroom had been busy but sales were around 10-13 cars per day, as opposed to as many as 30 per day in more "stable" times.

"Now that they know that the price has been decided, buyers are in no hurry to make the purchase," Ofri offered as a reason for the low volume.

On the other hand, the dealer for the Spanish auto maker, Seat and a few other dealerships have reported brisk sales, saying they are quickly clearing their stocks and have orders through the end of April. But most of them agree that it is still too early to tell what effect the price rise will have.

One reason is that importers are reluctant to make aggressive sales

But few making purchases yet

Buyer interest in cars heats up



Moshavim aim to cash in on juice fad

By SIMON LOUISSE
For The Jerusalem Post
KIRYAT SHMONA. — Mangal, the natural juice cooperative in the Upper Galilee, is gearing up to boost production five fold in an attempt to cash in on the natural juice craze that is sweeping Western Europe and the U.S., and it hopes will follow here.

Despite the abundance of fruit here Israel's taste for the natural product lags behind most of the Western world. In the U.S., for example, natural juice products have grabbed 9 per cent of the non-alcoholic drink market and made inroads on the sales of the traditionally dominant carbonated drink producers, such as Coke and Pepsi. In Israel, natural juices command just 5 per cent of the market.

However, Mangal General Manager Gilad Rahamin sees some hope in that statistic. The natural juices share grew from 4 per cent last year and there is much potential for expansion.

Mangal's \$1.8 million expansion plans for the summer include the introduction of a new line producing bottled non-alcoholic apple cider

and the upgrading of its canning facilities.

Mangal, established in 1979, is a cooperative owned by the apple-producing kibbutzim and moshavim in the Upper Galilee. It is one of the few ventures where moshavim and kibbutzim have worked in cooperation. Independent apple growers in Ramat Hagolan also send their produce to Mangal.

Mangal is the only serious marketer of natural juices in the country and claims to hold around 90 per cent of the domestic juice market. In 1981 it launched a carbonated-cider product in cans, and this was followed by a non-carbonated variety, whose sales greatly exceeded targets.

The decision to introduce a 250-millilitre bottled variety is to take advantage of the hotel trade, where a product's aesthetics are important. The bottle will retail at about 83 agorot, compared with NIS 1 for the can.

While many producers in the world are moving away from bottles because of their weight, cost and handling problems, and moving to-

wards carton products, Rahamin says Mangal has no such plans. Mangal tried a market sample of the carton product but it did not succeed.

The company plans to introduce a family-sized bottle next year.

In readiness for its expansion plans, Mangal recently purchased the Champion brand name from Gat, the juice producer of Kibbutz Givat Haim. The company also intends to put greater effort into exporting its products. In the past it mainly exported juice concentrates, but the first shipment of the "finished product" — reconstituted apple juice and cider — is being prepared for export. Target countries will be the U.S., Canada, Sweden and France.

Exports have wavered between \$1m-\$1.5m in the last few years out of a total turnover of \$6m, but Rahamin says the company hopes to sharply increase overseas sales after the expansion is complete.

Funding for the expansion is coming two-thirds from the cooperative owners and one-third through government assistance.

pitched while their petition for higher prices is under review in the High Court of Justice. Advertising has been kept to a minimum, and one executive even suggested that there was a gentlemen's agreement among importers not to push sales until the court handed down its ruling.

The High Court is to take up the issue again on March 11, and the importers are hoping that this time they will be permitted to raise prices by several percentage points. They claim that an additional price hike is needed to offset the higher prices they must pay manufacturers after the shekel was devalued in January.

The dealers said they were selling all models in stock, but added that if they were not allowed to raise prices again, they would stop ordering those models which they could only sell at a loss.

Ya'acov Hanoach, Ford's sales manager, said these would include some versions of the popular Escorts and Sierras, which he said have been "subsidized" by the importer at between NIS 500 and NIS 1,000 per car.

Transport Ministry officials have said that they would not take action against the importers if such losses can be proven, but they still maintain that they don't have enough information on the importers' finances.

In the used car market, prices are expected to rise by about 5 per cent for cars with 1600cc engines.

Supersol wins battle, loses war

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — In commerce it's sometimes better to concede in a skirmish than fight a major war even if you win. That is what the Supersol supermarket in the plush Hod Hacarmel (Danya) section here has found out.

Supersol won a court order ejecting a competing greengrocer from the shopping centre where the two were located. But the greengrocer re-opened in a smaller shopping centre down the road, and in three months has already branched out into a mini-market and now is talking about establishing a supermarket.

Supersol took legal action against the greengrocer, Binyamin Hodeida, last November, after a fierce price war failed to put him out of business. Hodeida has begun making serious dents into Supersol's fruit and vegetable sales.

In court, Supersol argued that when it bought its premises in the shopping centre from the Danya Development Co. in 1977, it got an exclusivity clause, banning Danya's rights to allow other food stores to operate there.

This was the first time that Supersol went to court on the issue, even though there are two other food stores operating in the centre, one for natural foods and the other non-kosher meats. But neither posed a real competitive threat to it.

Before Hodeida arrived, two other greengrocers had opened in the shopping centre, but neither lasted long because their produce were neither better nor cheaper. Hodeida proved to be a more tenacious enemy than his predecessors.

Despite a petition from residents in favour of Hodeida's store, Magistrate Michael Shidlovsky ruled that Hodeida's store was a clear violation of Supersol's contract and was causing the supermarket damage. She ordered Hodeida to close the store and pay NIS 1,750 in damages.

"I was advised that an appeal would have a good chance. But, as I had already spent more than I could afford on the case, I moved out immediately and reopened my store in the smaller shopping centre where a lot was vacant," Hodeida told The Jerusalem Post.

Since opening last December, he already has more customers than expected and has now opened a regular mini-market in an adjacent store. "We are doing so well that we are considering opening a regular supermarket in a larger store that may be vacating here," he said Monday.

Cyprus lures 14 branches

Offshore banking hopes run aground

NICOSIA (Reuter). — Cyprus's bid to become a major offshore banking centre appears to have run out of steam and a mass of red tape threatens to strangle the 14 offshore banks on the island.

"Cyprus has been put on the offshore map but it is like a new restaurant. You have the facade and the staff, but you have not got the complete service," says Ralph Shipley, managing director of Wardley's Cyprus offshore banking unit (OBU).

Hopes that Cyprus could rival another island state, Bahrain, one day as a Middle East financial centre are clearly fading, bankers say. Central bank officials concede Cyprus came late to regional offshore banking, issuing its first licence in 1982, seven years after the first OBUs were licensed in Bahrain.

Since 1982, 14 offshore banks have been registered in Cyprus. But the central bank's superintendent for offshore banks, Spyros Stavrinakis, says interest has failed off. "In 1986 we had no new licences. So, for the first time we experienced a lack of interest by applicant banks," he says.

"Bankers in Egypt... see Cyprus as a shady place to deal," says one banking source. "Cyprus law is inviolate, but some Arab banks break the laws of Lebanon, Syria and Israel on a daily basis."

Bankers say the island's growth as a financial centre is not very impressive when the size of offshore bank assets is taken into account, estimated at just \$500 million. This compares with assets of some \$3.5 billion for about 150 offshore banks operating in Bahrain.

"Furthermore, most of the [Cyprus] OBUs are Lebanese in origin," one banking analyst adds. "If you look at the five banks directly capitalized from Lebanon, their total capitalization of 404 million Lebanese pounds is now worth just \$3.4m, since the pound has crashed."

Shipley says only four of the 14 OBUs could be rated as representative of the offshore banking industry. "There are some 35 offshore centres on the world map, and Cyprus does not have the stature of a Channel Islands or Bahamas," he says.

ing top banks and that Cyprus had become mainly a haven for war-shattered Lebanon.

For these Lebanese banks, the advantages are huge. Cyprus is close to the Lebanese mainland, offers tight security, good communications and is home for about 10,000 expatriate Arabs.

For European banks, however, the attractions are less obvious. Some say that stringent licensing and bank regulations in Cyprus are tying offshore managers in red tape without improving the island's image as seen from abroad. Bankers complain of bureaucratic delays, particularly the mass of paperwork required to comply with central bank reporting requirements, and problems with work permits.

Stavrinakis tends to place the blame on external factors. "We were late in starting. The economic situation in the Middle East is in decline," he says.

Furthermore, he contends, capital market reforms, in the main financial centres, like London, Tokyo and New York, have made Cyprus time-zone slot irrelevant. "The concept of the OBU is basically out of fashion in banking," he laments.

But Shipley says Cyprus has failed to challenge other centres. "There are some 35 offshore centres on the world map, and Cyprus does not have the stature of a Channel Islands or Bahamas," he says.

Bankers, however, do praise Cyprus' efficient, well-educated employment pool and say they were attracted initially by central bank incentives. But they have become frustrated by retrospective changes in central bank regulations to block legal loopholes.

"Bankers in Egypt and the Persian Gulf see Cyprus as a shady place to deal," says one senior banking source. "Cyprus law is inviolate, but some Arab banks break the laws of Lebanon, Syria and Israel on a daily basis."

For example, boatloads of American cigarettes going into illegal Lebanese ports are paid for by Lebanese and Israeli importers and smuggled into Syria with the financing in Cyprus.

The source says such financial deals are not illegal in Cyprus, but they project a shady image abroad.

As to the offshore market as a whole, one bank analyst concludes: "It will trickle on until some major reorganization on home bases shakes many banks out."

WORLD BUSINESS IN BRIEF

Unemployment in Japan reaches 34-year high

TOKYO (AP). — Japan's jobless rate hit a record of 3 per cent in January, the highest level in 34 years, a Labour Ministry official said Tuesday.

The rate was up from a record high 2.9 per cent in December, and continued its steady climb from past months, the ministry said. The rate was 2.8 per cent in November and October.

Hajime Tamura, minister of international trade and industry, told a news conference he had been expecting the jobless rate to grow but the most recent data "will have a serious psychological impact on the people."

Labour Ministry officials attributed the increase to the effect of the strong yen, which has hurt exports.

In January, the number of Japanese without jobs totalled 1.82 million, an increase of 170,000 from the previous year, statistics bureau officials said.

INFLATION IN INDUSTRIAL countries rose an average of only 2.3 per cent last year, the smallest increase of inflation in 25 years, the International Monetary Fund reported Sunday.

In West Germany, prices actually declined for the year by 0.2 per cent, the IMF said, marking the first drop in that country since 1950.

Of the six major non-Communist countries, Canada had the highest inflation rate for 1986 — 4.2 per cent, up from 4 per cent in 1985, the report said. Canada was the only one among them to show a rising trend. Israel reported a decrease to 48 per cent for 1986, down from 304 per cent in 1985. In the last three months of 1986, Israel's annual rate was put at 18.5 per cent.

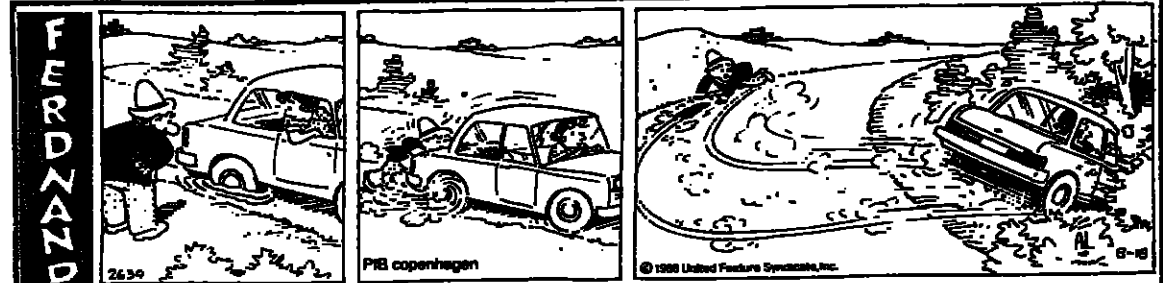
COFFEE PRICES TUMBLED yesterday after producing and consuming nations failed in talks in London to set export quotas to defend prices in an oversupplied world market.

The price of robusta coffee beans for delivery in May plunged the equivalent of \$360 to \$1,980 a metric ton in London trading, its lowest since September, 1982. It ended at approximately \$2,340.

Trade sources predicted a price war as exporters try to maximize their share of a falling market.

THE LEBANESE POUND CRASHED, plummeting more than 20 pounds against the dollar yesterday and wiping out most of the gains it had made since Syrian troops entered West Beirut 10 days ago.

Dealers said pessimism expressed by Christian and Moslem leaders about prospects for a lasting peace in Lebanon had forced the pound down to 106.5 to the dollar at end of trading, compared with Monday's 85.85.

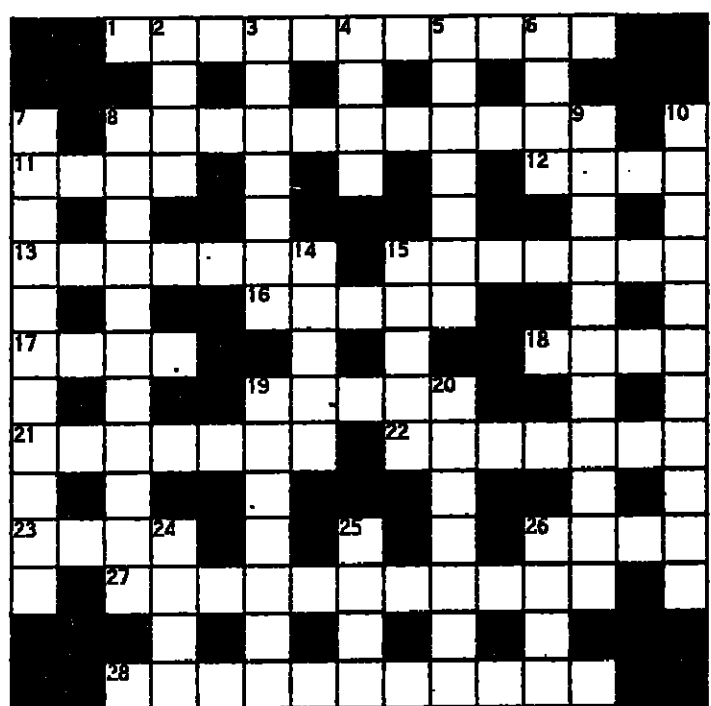


CROSSWORD

ACROSS
12 x 2 placards depicting old beds (4-7)
8 Resolution put forward on a metropolitan visit (11)
11 Mere navy attached to army (4)
12 Splash in so dash out (4)
13 Sceptre should be treated with it (7)
15 Good people phone in for lines (7)
16 Why lists were organised (5)
17 Large barrel takes a large fish (4)
18 Just a French mother (4)
19 Frank? Cliff? (5)
21 Sea Lord ordered dock workers (7)

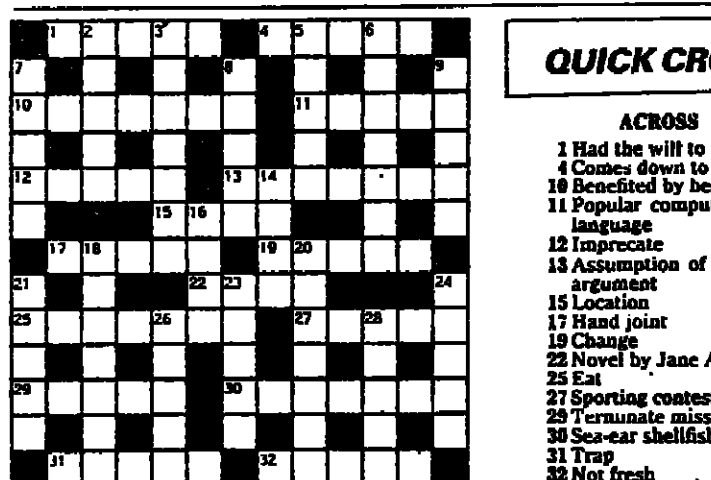
22 Loose-living lot soon over at Wimbledon (4,3)
23 Trucks and branch lines for Eastern and another famous railway? (4)
26 A French veto soon to be expected (4)
27 Plastic industry's advice sought by founders (5,6)
28 They don't want custom, yet presumably sell at give-away prices (4-7)

5 They may be given to those who either book or get booked (7)
6 Rising star fails to live up to promise (4)
7 Lie with a royal maid (5-6)
8 Give a Novel Marines' guard order to salute (7,4)
9 Minister of Defence's on Sunday with boys not likely to be well off (7,4)
10 Vast assembly for combined Catholic and Dissenter services (4,7)
14 Cash drawers still head down (5)
15 Woolen fabric from ram (5)
16 Material from brother Jack the Kentish rebel (7)
20 Defiant in disposition? Hardly! (7)
24 Cliff shows the evidence of his war service (4)
25 In a harem Iran finds one of its most respected men (4)
26 Like the wing of a tailless lark (4)



Yesterday's Solution
ORDINARYSHARES
FLUSHINGHOUSE
OCEANIC
VAMP UNGENERATED
EMC
REACHING CHOLEN
GAMOURS GAVORTED
SILIAIRNOE
TALLORDERSBROS
SLTRABPK
KNAVE OLDTIMER
YMEIAD
OPERATIONSROOM

QUICK SOLUTION
ACROSS: 5 Terms, 8 Surround, 9 Solid, 10 Eclipsed, 11 Mural, 14 Sea, 16 Spruce, 17 Menace, 18 Try, 20 Price, 24 Strident, 25 Adult, 26 Rational, 27 Scare, DOWN: 1 Usher, 2 Droll, 3 Poppy, 4 Annex, 6 Eloquent, 7 Nuisance, 12 Sporadic, 13 Muscular, 14 Sea, 15 Amy, 19 Ritual, 21 Vivid, 22 Feint, 23 Stall.



QUICK CROSSWORD
ACROSS
1 Had the will to
4 Comes down to earth
10 Benefited by bequest
11 Popular computer language
12 Imprecate
13 Assumption of argument
15 Location
17 Hand joint
19 Change
22 Novel by Jane Austen
25 Eat
27 Sporting contest
28 Terminate mission
30 Seaward shellfish
31 Trap
32 Not fresh
DOWN
2 Command
3 Urally
5 Stroll
6 Hold in contempt
7 Long seat
8 Skilled
9 Propeller
14 Large quantity of paper
16 Short piece of news
18 Capital of Burma
20 Thrash
21 Discard as useless
23 Military decoration
24 Hurled
26 Speak
28 Scandinavian goblin

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Clalit, Roma, 523191; Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272315; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Herod's Gate, 282088.
Tel Aviv: Bass, 66 Frishman, 237226; Kupat Holim Measabi, 36 Tekumah, Yaffo, 836193.
Ra'anana-Kfar Sava: Arza, 36 Ostrovsky, Ra'anana.
Netanya: Tufa, 2 Herzl, 28856.
Kiryat Haifa: Kupat Holim, Simat Mod'in, Kiryat Motzkin, 715136.
Haifa: Hanessi, 33 Sderot Hanessi, 333512.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics), Hadassah Ein Korem (internal, obstetrics, surgery, ophthalmology, E.N.T.), Hadassah Scopus (orthopedics).
Tel Aviv: Kofak (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado

POLICE 100

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 824444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, dial number of your local station as given in the front of the phone directory.

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Ashkelon 23333 Kiryat Shmona 4444
Bat Yam 5511111 Kiryat Shmona 4444
Beersheba 74767 Nahariya 823333
Carmiel 989555 Netanya 23333
Dan Region 781111 Petah Tikva 9221111
Eilat 7233 Rehovot 451333
Hadera 22333 Rishon LeZion 94233
Haifa 512233 Safad 30333
Hetzor 36333 Tel Aviv 240111
Holon 803133 Tiberias 50111

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• The National Police Control Centre at Ramat Hashikma, phone (04) 526205, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.

• Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. 03-433300, 433500 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

THE ISRAELI INSURANCE AGENTS & BROKERS ASSOCIATION WARNS

- The "Supervision of Insurance Transactions Law" 1981, forbids discounts on Life Insurance Policies — either as a rebate of money or a gift with a monetary value, such as a bicycle or a telephone, etc.
- Discounts on insurance are also contrary to the Insurance Agents' code of ethics. Insurance should be bought to meet the specific needs of the client, who should not be induced to acquire a policy by offers of gifts.
- In accordance with a request by the Controller of Insurance, the Association will recommend the cancellation of the licence of an insurance agent who infringes this law, and in addition will suspend the agent's membership of the association.
- We wish to stress that a life insurance policy is a long-term contract, and should be taken out to meet the needs of the Insured; a one-time gift should not be a consideration in deciding whether to be insured or not. The ban on discounts is intended to prevent unfair discrimination between clients, and to prevent policies being taken out under the influence of discount offers or inducements.
- The Association asks all insurance agents to comply with the Insurance Law, and to respect its Code of Ethics. All infringements should be brought to the Association's notice, to help it promote the highest professional standard in the industry.



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MARKET PLACE

KEN SCHACHTER

Politics and medicine

What's the price of a human life? That's usually the province of philosophers and Talmudic scholars, but the sorry state of health care in Israel has put the problem squarely in the lap of the politicians and, by extension, their constituents.

Let a Jewish dissident contract pneumonia in a Soviet prison camp and there is a bipartisan outcry from Israeli politicians. Yet the very same leaders have been mute as patients much closer to home succumb to chronic medical-system labor unrest and blind to widely uneven levels of care.

What's the price of a human life? It's an equation figured by politicians who, in their way, are excellent mathematicians. Political mathematics has two key elements, votes and the money that keeps those votes coming. When deciding whether to press health-care reforms, many politicians recognize that reforms can alienate groups with large measures of both money and vote. What's more, shoddy health care can only indirectly be traced to the political echelon. It's a perfect cover for those who lack the stomach to take on a tough and unrewarding fight.

A quick rundown of the basic reforms most often advanced readily shows why the health-care breakdown inspire works but little concrete action:

• **Share facilities.** This generally involves consolidating the use of expensive facilities, such as X-ray machines and blood test machines. It sounds eminently workable, since one-shift use is the norm in Israel versus two, or two-and-a-half shifts in the U.S. But the government could find itself in the middle of a tug-of-war among the sick funds for control. This could be controversial. The economic benefits are clear; the political benefits marginal.

• **Trim the bureaucracy.** A study once found that 48 employees of the National Health Insurance could do the work of 1,500 Kupa Holim Chait workers in processing membership fees. But Kupa Holim Chait is the Histadrut, and the Histadrut is powerful. The Histadrut also wants members and that means, in some of its enter prizes, featherbedding. Stand up to the Histadrut? Most politicians would rather take a swipe at King Kong.

• **End "conflicting roles."** Some reformers believe an insurer shouldn't also be a health-care provider, and vice versa. They suggest dividing the roles. This is a direct challenge to Kupa Holim Chait, which, it should be remembered, covers about 85 per cent of all Israelis. For reasons not to sing it out with the Histadrut's health care arm, see above.

• **Privatize medicine.** Most of it already is privatized, at least insofar as the major sick funds are private institutions. The government hospitals could be sold off in the name of efficiency. But a politician is unlikely to reap much praise unless the hospitals are reincarnated to serve the public better. Another tricky move with marginal political rewards.

• **Free the wage system.** There's no doubt that wage controls encourage the system of "black medicine," whereby patients pay for quicker and better care. But market forces could raise salaries - and health-care prices - substantially. This could be a hot issue. Something a politician would avoid.

• **De-politicize medicine.** Some reformers look askance at the role of Kupa Holim Chait in selling the Histadrut's ideology. Medicine should be free of such entanglements, they argue. Once again, the Histadrut's power does not make it an inviting target.

• **Create DRGs.** This is a term borrowed from the U.S., and it means diagnosis-related groups. Washington pays hospitals according to a strict schedule of diagnoses when reimbursing them for elderly Medicare patients. DRGs caused an outcry in the U.S. because they encouraged hospitals to release patients earlier - some would say prematurely. If it were controversial in the U.S., it's bound to ruffle feathers in Israel as well.

So whether reform? There's no doubt what it will come, but only when the electorate's outrage forces the issue. After all, the voters are health-care consumers and they should know the value of a human life. Especially when it's their own.

Ravid panel comes under fire

NIS 580m. bail-out set for moshavim

By ANDY COURT and AVI TEMKIN
Jerusalem Post Staff

The committee sorting through the debts of the country's moshavim agreed yesterday to erase or reschedule some NIS 580 million in debts run up by two moshav purchasing organizations. The decision came amid sharp debate in the Knesset about the way the debts were being handled and the release of new figures showing the moshavim's debts to be far higher than previously thought.

The Ravid Committee - composed of representatives from the banks, the moshavim and the Jewish Agency - reached the accord with the North Moshavim and Galilee Moshavim purchasing organizations.

In addition, it arrived at agreements for the Herut-affiliated moshavim and those located in the

Jerusalem corridor. Next on its agenda are the problems of the Jordan Valley and Golan Heights settlements.

Meanwhile, at a meeting between Prime Minister Shamir and Knesset Finance Committee Chairman Avraham Shapira, it emerged that the moshavim have debts totalling some \$600 million, some 20 per cent higher than previously estimated, that they cannot repay without some kind of assistance. In fact, their liabilities are larger, but these debts could be repaid out of the moshavim's regular cash flow.

But Shimon Ravid told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that the figure for the moshavim's unmanageable debts would probably be found to be lower.

MK Dedi Zucker (CRM) charged yesterday that most of the members of the Ravid Committee had a clear interest in placing the burden of the

moshavim debt on the taxpayers' shoulders. He claimed that no effort was made to examine the possibility of financing debt repayment by selling off part of the moshavim's assets.

But Ravid, the new managing director of Hevrat Ha'ovdim, the Histadrut holding company, said Zucker's remarks ignored the fact that his committee did not work by majority vote but rather by mutual agreement. The Treasury's budget director, Aaron Fogel, sits on the committee and can essentially veto any plan that he deems not in the taxpayers' interest, Ravid noted.

The rescue plan for the Galilee and North Moshavim entails not only rescheduling of debt but also taking some 400 family farms out of production and turning their land and water rights over to more successful farmers. Four of the Galilee Moshavim and two of the North

Moshavim will be disbanded and turned into community villages. Ravid declined to give the names of these moshavim because, "they don't know it yet," he said.

The 42 moshavim in the Upper Galilee that belong to the Galilee Moshavim purchasing organization will have NIS 150m. of their NIS 200m. debt rescheduled at 7 per cent interest over a period of up to 20 years.

The other NIS 50m. debt will be forgiven, NIS 30 million of it by the creditors and NIS 20 million by the Jewish Agency.

The 38 moshavim of the North Moshavim, most of them located in the Jezreel Valley, will have NIS 250m. of their NIS 380m. debts rescheduled at 8 per cent interest at a period of up to 15 years. Some NIS 22m. will be forgiven, mainly by the banks.

DEM JANJUK ON TRIAL

(Continued from Page One)

1,000 zlotys for a pitcher of water. "Some of them poured the water out while counting the money, but others kept the deal," Czarny said.

When they arrived at Treblinka, the prisoners were chased out of their wagons by SS men and Ukrainian guards with raucous shouts of "Raus, schneller!" (everybody out, on the double).

There were sobs in the audience as the witness described how men and women were separated and then forced to undress. "All I wanted was to have a little water before death," Czarny said.

He then related how, still naked, he hid in piles of bedding among the mountains of clothing and shoes that had accumulated from previous transports.

"I trembled with fear when I heard voices and people approaching my hiding place; I wanted so much to live," Czarny related. But the voices belonged to veteran prisoners. "Do is noch a lebendiger" (Here is another live one), said the prisoner, who gave the skinny 16-year-old water and food.

"Was herst sich in Warschau?" (What's new in Warsaw?) the older man asked reassuringly. "As if I knew," Czarny said tearfully. He was assigned to the clothes-sorting detail and later became a so-called *Hofjude* (court Jew), although the only "court" he was to see was the courtyard, which he cleaned along with the kitchen and chicken run.

Czarny told the hushed audience how, while going about his duties, he could hear the screams of the new victims being driven to the gas chamber.

"But after a while there was pastoral quiet," he said. "They were all dead and you could hear the birds twitter."

One day Czarny was caught sleeping in the loft above the chicken run by the most feared of all the SS men in the camp, Kurt Franz, who was nicknamed Lalka, Polish for doll. Lalka had a large dog named Bari, which had been trained to snap at men's genitals. Czarny said with a faltering voice:

"The SS man would point his dog at someone and the animal would attack. I once heard a victim bleeding profusely yell in agony 'Jews, save me.'"

Wiping away his tears, Czarny said: "No historian can understand this. Ich hab nicht kein breite (I have no choice - but to tell)." Levin gently told the witness to take his time and compose himself before continuing his testimony. "I'm degrading myself," Czarny said before he went on.

The episode when Lalka found Czarny sleeping in the chicken coop ended with prisoner receiving 25 lashes at evening roll-call.

Asked about the August, 1943, revolt at Treblinka, Czarny said that he had not known anything about its plotting. Shortly before the time set for the breakout, an older friend gave him a parcel with money and valuables - which Czarny forgot to take with him in the excitement.

"I don't know how I got over the fence and the trip-wires beyond it. I saw a Jew whose head was pouring with blood holding a rifle. He motioned me to take the gun, but what would I do with it?" Czarny said.

He described how, although he didn't know how to swim, he had crossed a small river and finally reached a dense forest. Unable to catch his breath, he called out to his dead parents and asked himself why he had been chosen to survive as the only one of the family.

Here the witness wiped his eyes and broke into sobs again. The only other sound that could be heard in the courtroom was the clicking of the cameras of the photographers stationed on the balcony.

Levin: "Please try to calm yourself. We understand."

Czarny: "I'm not doing this on purpose. In my mind I'm back in Treblinka while I'm in Jerusalem at the same time."

Czarny described how one Polish farmer, whom he had asked for food, had tried to betray him to the police. But there was another farmer who invited him to his table and blessed him as he directed him to

flee to an area where other Jews were hiding.

In the end it was Czarny's amazingly strong will to live that helped to pull him through.

Prosecutor Michael Shaked drew from the witness several descriptions of Ivan the Terrible at the camp. Czarny had seen the Ukrainian operator of the gas chambers on many occasions. "I feared him like I feared Lalka," he said. On one occasion he saw him draw his pistol and shoot a girl who had tried to climb a fence. "I saw her fall."

The prosecutor then took the witness through the post-war period to 1976, when Israel Police investigators showed him the photo-spread supplied by the U.S. Justice Department. The American officials were searching for evidence against Treblinka guard Fedor Federenko, but in the process Czarny identified the photo of John Demjanjuk, who is accused of being Ivan the Terrible.

The defence in its cross-examination got Czarny to admit that, in a report to the German authorities after the war, he had said that he had been bitten by Lalka's

dog. His testimony yesterday did not bear out that fact.

Defence counsel Mark O'Connor said: "It seems that there is a transference of events here."

"Maybe," said the witness. There was further cross-examination on details of Ivan the Terrible's uniform and the insignia on his cap. Towards the end of the day O'Connor's Israeli associate, Yoram Sheftel, got up to ask Czarny one more question.

It had to do with one police report of the 1976 photo-spread identification parade, when Czarny had pointed only at the picture of Federenko, and made no mention of the Ivan the Terrible pictures at all. This seemed to clash with Czarny's testimony yesterday and a second report, made a few hours later on the same day in 1976. In this second report Czarny identified both Ivan and Federenko.

"I always pointed out Ivan first. My first reflex was Ivan, if my memory does not mislead me," Czarny said yesterday.

The discrepancy will be resolved, as stated, when the author of the two reports is called to the witness stand.

Panel formed to devise export policy

The primary problems in increasing industrial exports, he said, are developing markets and shaping products to suit international demands.

A special team has been formed to plot strategy for meeting Israel's export goals, the Ministry of Industry and Trade announced yesterday. The new body was established by the ministry's Economic Planning Authority, headed by David Brodet, who also will lead the export strategy team. The team will concentrate on policy-making in the hope of meeting Israel's goal of boosting exports 11.5 per cent annually over the next five years.

Brodet, who also is the ministry's deputy general manager, said developing export industries is the most important aspect of economic growth.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	121.58	-0.86%
Non-Bank Index	145.30	-1.66%
Arrangement	106.29	-0.11%
Insurance	126.16	-2.58%
Commerce, Services	138.29	-1.69%
Real Estate	137.59	-0.39%
Industrials	147.06	-1.47%
Textiles	136.65	-1.80%
Metals	137.81	-1.88%
Electronics	152.46	-0.23%
Chemicals	145.18	-1.31%
Industrial Invest.	172.79	-2.79%
Investment Cos.	165.69	-2.90%
General Bond Index	109.98	+0.00%
Index-linked Bonds	110.48	-0.06%
Fully-linked	111.75	-0.03%
Partially-linked	108.43	-0.12%
Dollar-linked Bonds	106.41	+0.41%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	107.56	-0.14%
Medium-term 3-5 yrs	107.56	+0.03%
Long-term 5+ yrs	111.88	+0.25%

Turnovers:

Shares - total	NIS 19,353,700
Arrangement	NIS 2,444,200
Non-bank	NIS 18,909,500
Bonds - total	NIS 5,589,200
Index-linked	NIS 4,230,900
Dollar-linked	NIS 1,328,500
Treasury Bills	NIS 48,355,200

Share Movements:

Advances	68	(129)
of which 5%+	18	(16)
"buyers only"	2	(1)
Declines	212	(146)
of which 5%+	36	(30)
"sellers only"	3	(3)
Unchanged	116	(118)
Trading Halt	20	(28)

Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked:	Slightly rises
3% fully-linked	Slightly rises

4.25% fully-linked	Stable/slightly falls
80% linked	Stable/falls to 1%
Double-linked:	Stable
Dollar-linked:	Slightly rises
Admon	Mixed to 0.5%
Firmen	Mixed to 1%
Gilboa	Mixed to 1%
For. Curr.	Mixed to 1%
denominated	Mixed to 1%
Treasury Bills	28.05-34.5%
(annual yield)	

Arrangement yields:

DB ord.	17.70%
Union 0.1	17.30%
Discount A	17.30%
Mizrahi r.	17.33%
Hapoalim r.	17.64%
General A	17.45%
Leumi stock	17.82%
Fin. Trade 1	17.82%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%	Change
Commercial Banks				
(not part of "arrangement")				
Maritime	1670	5746		+1.4
General non-arr.	22500	322		-
First Int'l	6000	4471		-3.8
FBI	6130	3461		-2.7
Commercial Banks				
(part of "arrangement")				
IDB	88200	170		-1.4
Union 0.1	86750	70		-
Discount	14800	244		+0.1
Mizrahi	38600	469		-0.1
Hapoalim r.	60900	1061		+0.3
General A	155000	3		-0.3
Leumi 0.1	39850	2734		-
Fin. Trade	51000	5		-
Mortgage Banks				
Leumi Mort. r.	10000	346		-2.9
Dev. Mort.	4476	1380		-1.0
Mishkan r.	4130	1804		-2.8
Tefahot r.	23500	106		-3.5
Mezav r.	8460	159		-1.9
Financial Institutions				
Agric C	273780	27		+10.0
Ind. Dev. Div.	89278	-		+0.0
Clal Leasing 0.1	26000	48		-1.2
Insurance				
Ararat 0.1 r.	1740	334		-
Heavenly r.	418	42919		-4.8
Phoenix 0.1	304	-		-8.0
Haimanah	6744	195		-8.2
Mezavah 1	2850	38		-2.9
Sahar r.	8400	1015		-
Zion Hold. 1	14880	40		+7.2
Trade & Services				
Mair Ezra	1349	2725		-2.2
Supersol 2	10650	959		-3.2
Delek r.	5670	5742		-1.5
Lightage	21600	120		-0.7
Cal Storage	1145	3056		-3.8
Dan Hotels	1762	88		-
Yarden Hotel	2762	48		-
Hilon 1	no trading			-
Team 1	955	2078		-6.8
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture				
Azrieli	1199	22418		-
Elit	20136	-		-
Africa Inc. 0.1	52300	128		-
Dankner	7880	829		-
Prop. & Bldg.	no trading			-
Bayshore 0.1	84900	181		-0.5
ILDC	6400	175		-0.3
Raseco r.	8080	666		-0.9
Haderim	2025	5227		-3.3
Industrials				
Dubek b	6805	2812		-0.1
Pr-Ze 1	no trading			-
Sunfront	16150	424		-1.8
Elite	24400	883		-2.4
Adgar	915	6745		-3.7
Argaman r.	15500	117		-2.8
Delta G 1	4807	603		-
Maquette 1	4800	374		-6.2
Eagle 1	27588	28		-
Poigut	4550	457		-0.2
Schoeller	19780	224		-1.2
Rogolien	2950	596		-4.5
Urden 0.1 r.	8400	498		-7.9
IL Can. Co. 1	4490	2801		-1.3
Zion Cable	2500	172		-3.3
Packer Steel	23400	67		+1.7
Elbit	620000	34		-0.2
Investment Companies				
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Art 1	284	7759		-
Gahelot	1481	30		+0.1
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Wolfson 1 r.	132000	-		-
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Discount Invest.	6070	5719		-1.0
Mizrahi Invest.	32410	25		-
Clal 10	1890	13348		-6.1
Landeco 0.1	3000	6		+1.2
Pama 0.1	11850	112		-1.3
Oil Exploration				
Paz Oil Expl.	27600	123		-0.7
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The Ethiopians' plight

THERE ARE some 7,000 Jews from Ethiopia in Israel now, nearly all of them airlifted here two years ago in the most spectacular Zionist rescue operation since the Magic Carpet, from Yemen, almost four decades ago. It would be comforting to be able to report that they are by now well on their way to successful absorption in the life of the land.

Unfortunately that is not quite the case, and for a number of reasons.

The most obvious reason is that the Ethiopians left twice as many of their kinfolk back in their native country, among them mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers. It was not the result of neglect: Operation Moses came to an abrupt end in January 1985 after news about it leaked to the media, and the Ethiopian authorities clamped down on it by pressuring the government of the Sudan, which served as the point of departure, to discontinue its cooperation.

For a traditional society like that of the immigrants from Ethiopia, the break-up of the family cell is a major disaster.

Understandably, the first demand of the Ethiopians here is that the government do everything in its power to bring their remaining family members to Israel. They are not convinced that the government is in fact doing so, the president of the Beta Yisrael organization of Ethiopian immigrants, Addiso Mesala, told newsmen in Jerusalem last week. But in the nature of such matters, their feelings may not necessarily be well-informed.

The difficulties in any attempt to resume and complete the exodus from Ethiopia are enormous. True, during the past two years the communist regime in Addis Ababa has evidently distanced itself from the Soviet Union, has improved its attitude towards the remaining so-called Falashas, and has softened its initially doctrinaire, anti-Israel stance. Memories of the mutually beneficial Israeli-Ethiopian friendship of yore are said to be still very much alive in Addis.

But hostility also remains. Presumably the government could find a way to assure the Beta Yisrael people that their kinfolk in Ethiopia have been neither forgotten nor forsaken.

It would be far harder to demonstrate to the Ethiopian immigrants that, despite their long separation from the mainstream of Jewry, they are viewed here as flesh of Israel's flesh and blood of its blood, and not as strangers.

The main - although by no means only - problem in the area of absorption has been generated by the rejectionist attitude of the rabbinical establishment. Although they came to Israel by virtue of the Law of Return as fully-fledged Jews, the chief rabbinate would not acknowledge the Ethiopian immigrants as such - nor certify them as eligible for Jewish marriage and divorce - unless they undergo a symbolic act of conversion.

Not appreciating the fine distinction between Israel's civil and halachic legal structures, many of the Ethiopians rightly complain that, if they are already Jews they need not convert, and that it is an insult to even raise the issue.

When it suits its purpose, however, the rabbinical establishment insists that the Ethiopians be treated as not merely Jews, but as religious Jews. As Mr. Mesala ironically observed, "On the one hand they say we are not real Jews, and on the other hand they say we are religious and should go to religious schools."

The immigrants, in this circumstance, may be forgiven their inclination to see in such inconsistency proof that Israel is not as keen as it claims to be on seeing more of their tribe in this country.

Nabbing the pushers

ONCE upon a time, Israel, according to drugs were considered to be a problem that affected other countries' youth.

Despite all the troubles facing our people the reefer, the opium pipe and the heroin-loaded syringe were not counted amongst them.

Now we know better. A recent meeting on the narcotics problem, held at Beit Hanassi in Jerusalem, served to show that not only do we have a drug problem but that it is rapidly spreading.

An epidemic, President Chaim Herzog called it, and a deadly one at that. Figures from the police and other bodies show that there are some 15,000 people here hooked on hard drugs. And every year enough heroin to produce tens of millions of doses is smuggled into the country by fat-cat criminals making a rich living on other people's misery.

Police Inspector General David Kraus announced at the meeting that this would be the year of war against the narcotics trade. Despite budget cuts, manpower shortages and other problems, his men would spare nothing in cracking down on the evil poisoners who spread the powdered happiness that kills. All decent, public-spirited citizens can only wish him well, and call on the government to scrape the bottom of whatever barrels may be available to help him in his fight.

Meanwhile the courts should take the sternest possible measures to punish those who sell drugs to the thousands of youngsters who are naive enough to risk their lives for kicks. With profits in the illegal drugs trade running sky-high - 1,000 per cent is a good average, says a police source - only the severest sentences are likely to deter the racketeers.

POSTSCRIPTS

P.S. HANS ROSENTHAL, a popular West German Jewish television personality who was sheltered by neighbours during World War II, died recently of cancer in Berlin at the age of 61.

Rosenthal, a prominent member of West Germany's Jewish community, conceived the *Dallit* quiz show in 1971 and moderated 153 episodes over the next 15 years before his health worsened last fall.

Rosenthal first rose to entertain-

ment prominence in West Germany with his direction of radio cabarets and music specials for West Berlin's Rias (Radio in the American Sector) network. Rosenthal also served as a quiz show host on Rias, which he joined in 1948.

P.S. DURING his recent visit to the U.S., Premier Shamir fielded a question at a luncheon about the Arab birthrate in Israel and the territories outpacing the Jewish birthrate. Shamir first looked perplexed, then shrugged his shoulders, raised his arms and responded, "What do you want me to do about it?"

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A common sense view of Soviet aliya

Hillel Butman

IN A RECENT article in *Ma'ariv*, my former cell-mate Yosef Mendelovich, who is now head of the Soviet Jewry Information Centre, talked of what he described as the "mistaken" position of those who disagree with the approach of the centre to the issue of aliya from the USSR.

As one of those whom he had in mind, I believe that the readers of *The Jerusalem Post*, as well as those of *Ma'ariv*, should have the opportunity to become acquainted with that "mistaken" point of view. First of all I would like to comment on the concept of "common sense" to which Mendelovich's article constantly returns. The idea of "common sense" as a tool of critical analysis of any phenomenon was introduced by the rationalist philosophers in the 18th century in opposition to approaches based on emotion or dogmatism. Their view denied to any approach a monopoly on common sense and proposed rather a confrontation of various "common senses." Since I hope that there are elements of common sense in the views of those who disagree with the views of the Soviet Jewry Information Centre, I would like, based on my own common sense, to take issue with the position of the Centre.

MENDELEVICH's article, in which he constantly invokes common sense, begins (and ends) with an attack on Minister of Absorption Ya'acov Tsor for estimating that, if Israel does not take the requisite steps before the gates for Jewish emigration from the USSR are opened, 95 per cent of the Jews who leave will not come to Israel.

Mendelovich believes that this figure is incorrect since it derives from the incorrect assumption that the KGB has deliberately refused permission to leave to those Jews who wanted to come to Israel and granting it to those who wanted to go elsewhere. It is difficult to argue with this assertion, because it is impossible to interrogate the head of the KGB. But my own common sense tells me that of the two possible "evils," the KGB would prefer letting Jews emigrate to Israel, since their motivation could be attributed to family reunification or feelings of national identity, while emigration to the U.S. could be construed as voting with their feet against Soviet order (or disorder).

The Information Centre considers Tsor's estimate incorrect because it does not take into account many factors over which the centre believes we may have some control. These factors are:

- The image of the State of Israel perceived by Jews leaving the USSR.
- The rate at which Jews will emigrate: whether they will do so in a torrent or in small streams.
- Whether the leaders of the aliya movement will emigrate at the beginning or towards the end of the exodus.

Mendelovich hints at further factors but does not spell them out.

I ALSO believe the figure of 95 per cent to be inflated. I believe it was

exaggerated by Tsor intentionally, in order to indicate the dimensions of the catastrophe that threatens if we do not succeed in altering the emigration process.

Even if one brings Tsor's figures closer to reality, that reality is not that much more encouraging. Unfortunately, the truth is that while the number of emigrants may vary, the proportion of drop-outs has been constant for many years.

Approximately 80 per cent of the Jews who emigrate from the USSR exchange one diaspora *galut* for another, responding not to the call of their hearts but to the yearning of their stomachs for the fleshpots of America. Tsor does not need tutoring in mathematics; he knows that if 80 out of 100 Jews do not come to Israel, if one million are allowed out of the Soviet Union, Israel will lose 800,000, and if two million are released, our loss will be 1,600,000. Like the minister, I want to avoid this.

Furthermore, Tsor evidently does not believe that the KGB regulates the flow of Jews like hot and cold water, turning the taps on and off for Jews to flow out either to Israel or the West. His common sense, with which I concur, tells him that we are not, and will not be, able to influence those factors singled out by Mendelovich.

We cannot change the image of the State of Israel in the minds of Jews emigrating from the USSR since that would require first changing the State of Israel or their minds (I am not speaking of those naive Soviet Jews who believe Soviet and anti-American as well as anti-Israel propaganda and will not leave for either destination).

Nor can we determine whether the exodus will be a torrent or a rivulet unless an agreement is reached with the USSR. (The Information Centre objects to such an agreement.) I personally do not know which is preferable: either would pose difficulties for the Israeli economy.

However, if Gorbachev remains powerful enough to allow emigration, I believe it would be best if 300,000 Soviet Jews would come to Israel annually. What is clear is that when in 1979 51,000 Jews left the USSR (a torrent) only one third came here, and when in 1981 9,000 Jews left (a rivulet) only 19 per cent came here. In recent times, when the flow has been reduced to driplets, the pitiful proportion we receive here remains constant.

The third factor mentioned by Mendelovich was whether the aliya activists will be let out at the beginning or end of the future exodus. We cannot influence this, only because neither aliya nor *neshura* (the drop-out phenomenon) has any leadership which could radically affect them. As far as Zionist activists in the USSR are concerned, life there will produce new ones if the old ones are allowed to leave.

MENDELEVICH's article opposes direct flights for Jews from the

Soviet Union to Israel and the elimination of the status of political refugee. Mendelovich says that these are unachievable goals for three reasons: first, that the USSR opposes direct flights in order not to antagonize Arafat and Assad; second, that American Jews oppose the elimination of refugee status since they themselves entered the U.S. as refugees; and third, that the American Congress would view such a change as infringing the democratic right to choose one's place of residence.

These difficulties do exist, of course, but they are not insuperable. It is true that the Arabs would not care for any improvement in the relations between the Soviet Union and Israel. However, Soviet and Arab interests are not identical and it makes sense for us to let the Soviets take care of their interests while we struggle for our own.

With regard to American Jews, hopefully they will gradually change their attitude in response to decisive Israeli action.

As regards the immigration of American Jews themselves, Mendelovich should be aware that the masses of Jews arrived in the U.S. when one had only to be healthy to be accepted as an American; there was no need to be a political refugee.

As for Congress, it long ago learned the difference between democracy and chaos. Otherwise, the U.S. would have admitted all would-be immigrants rather than only some.

MENDELEVICH writes that the Soviet Jews themselves have discovered an effective way to struggle against *neshura*: aliya activists should be granted Israeli citizenship, and then thousands of other Soviet Jews would be inspired to make aliya.

My common sense cannot accept this argument. It is true that granting Israeli citizenship to fighters for aliya could give a psychological boost to many Soviet Jews who are considering coming to Israel. But such an approach could be interpreted as interference in Soviet internal affairs and could hinder the attainment of more important goals that cannot be reached without Soviet cooperation.

Granting of Israeli citizenship is a fine idea, but it should be done in a somewhat different way: once political refugee status is eliminated, all Jews who cannot immigrate to the U.S. but wish to leave the USSR should be flown to Israel, where they should immediately be presented with Israeli citizenship on the basis of the Law of Return.

Yosef Mendelovich asks, "For whom are you fighting, Ida Nudel," if 95 per cent (according to Tsor) of the Soviet Jews who emigrate will not come to Israel?

But it is precisely those Jews who must be fought for. Against the Soviets and against the Americans. Against the slave mentality within them and for our basic Israeli interests. I hope Ida Nudel herself will soon be free to answer that question.

The writer is one of the five men jailed for the 1970 Leningrad plane hijacking who were released and flown to Israel in 1979.

A Ukrainian injustice

Alexander Zvielli

UKRAINIAN AND other world-wide East European associations, which question Israel's right to try John Demjanjuk and intimate that he may not be given a fair trial here, have a long record of protecting many other wartime criminals. By doing so they bring their own aims and standing into question.

No one denies any national group, be it Estonian, Latvian or Ukrainian the right to organize themselves. One may even sympathize with their struggle against foreign domination. Nevertheless, there is little doubt that many members of such organizations, some of them strongly anti-Semitic, have shed innocent Jewish blood under the Nazi occupation.

Many such organizations enjoy world-wide support from various anti-Communist organizations. But all such movements will remain suspect in our eyes until we are certain that they have purged themselves of criminal elements. No anti-Communist crusade or genuine struggle for national liberation should protect those who are guilty of terrible crimes committed against innocent men, women and children.

Unfortunately, at the end of World War II the Vatican, some of the Allies and certain South American countries offered asylum to some of those criminals with an anti-Communist alibi, without questioning them further. Vicious anti-Semitic criminals exploited the Cold War as a screen for receiving asylum in the West. It was not surprising that they were the first to join local nationalistic movements.

Thus hiding and protecting many war criminals became one of the dominant features of such associations. History was rewritten and certain unpleasant memories completely forgotten.

Olech Martovych's *Ukrainian Liberation Movement in Modern Times* is one example. Martovych rewrote Ukrainian history, completely ignoring its Jewish dimension. The study, incidentally, had been published by the Scottish League for European Freedom, one of the many anti-Communist organizations.

A historian, Martovych concedes that the Germans outwitted those

naive Ukrainians waiting for Hitler as their Messiah. The Germans never wished, contrary to Ukrainian expectations, to set up free states in Eastern Europe. They wanted land and slaves. Hitler detached Western Ukraine and assigned it to the general government in Poland. He gave Bukovina and Bessarabia to the Romanians, including the vital Odessa district. The Germans changed the Ukraine into a *Reichskommissariat* and refused to hand over land to Ukrainian farmers, reserving it instead for themselves.

Jews ARE NOT mentioned in Martovych's research. He fails to mention the fact that they were Hitler's only real gift to the Ukrainians. Chmielnicki may have been one of the Ukrainian's greatest leaders, but it would have been too much to expect that Martovych would also mention that his hero was one of the first to invent the "Final Solution."

And so were Petlura and Bandera whose activities Martovych also whitewashes.

Martovych goes so far as to claim that Petlura was murdered in Paris in 1926 by Soviet agents. He fails to admit that it was Shalom Schwarzbard, a Jewish poet who killed Petlura to avenge Ukrainian pogroms. Schwarzbard was never a Soviet agent, but such an accusation smacks of prejudice, typical of many Ukrainians. Schwarzbard was a brave Jew who was eventually acquitted by a French court.

It may be convenient for an extreme, nationalist-Ukrainian historian to ignore the very existence of minority in his land. But it is rather painful to observe how certain people can further their careers by completely ignoring Ukrainian Jews. No honest Ukrainian historian could write a history of his homeland without an objective presentation of all its problems. But Martovych fails to mention, even in a single sentence, the unspeakable crimes which were committed by his people, directly or indirectly, in the service of national causes or by assisting the Germans

against an innocent Jewish minority. THE JEWISH people will never forget such crimes, but we also know that there were also different Ukrainians who assisted their Jewish neighbours in their hour of need. Holocaust literature mentions many Ukrainians who helped and protected Jewish men, women and children and partisans in the woods.

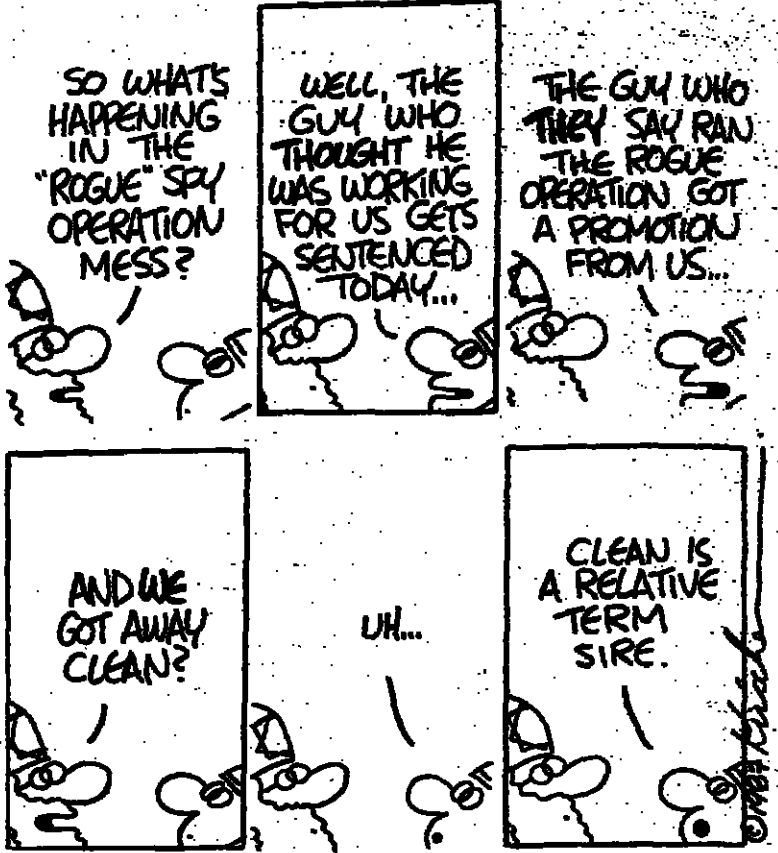
But the fact remains that the time has come for all honest Ukrainians, other Eastern Europeans and their principal freedom-seeking associations to revise their attitude to the Jewish question. It is time for them to purge their ranks of all war criminals or those harbouring or propagating anti-Semitic notions. The nationalist émigré East European press ought to reassess its past and offer more balanced views. They must rid themselves of old myths and prejudices if they wish to enhance their own standing.

Israel will offer Demjanjuk a fair trial. It is up to some of his present supporters to readjust their attitude to Jewish history and the Jewish people. It is not too much to expect those who constantly find fault with us to clean up their own house first.

The writer is a Jerusalem-based freelance journalist.

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Dry Bones



READERS' LETTERS

YOUNG JUDAEA AND HADASSAH

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - Hadassah leaders in Israel claim (Readers' Letters, January 25) that Hadassah "works very vigorously on the promotion of aliya." In addition they said that Young Judaea, Hadassah's youth movement in the U.S., "has a strong aliya content."

The truth is that every attempt by YJ to increase its aliya content has met with vigorous opposition by Hadassah in the United States. When Hamagshimim, the university level of the movement, decided to require from its members a commitment to aliya, Hadassah threatened to cut off financial support if the decision wasn't retracted. Program me kits suggesting aliya as a serious option have been censored, and when YJ tried to print on their membership cards "the primary goal of Young Judaea is aliya," Hadassah called the printers and told them to stop printing the cards.

As members of the movement for 10 years, we have had countless experiences where Hadassah has prevented us from promoting aliya. A common feeling among YJ members

richim was that around Hadassah, aliya should not be mentioned. It is true that hundreds of ex-Judeans, ourselves included, have made aliya. But this success should be accredited to the movement's Israel programmes, where there is no interference in YJ educational material by Hadassah.

In addition, a large number of Hadassah women want to close the youth movement, because it does not serve their interests. Despite Hadassah's opposition, YJ succeeds in promoting aliya, which is their primary interest.

On the eve of Hadassah's 75th anniversary, we should praise all they have done for Israel, but we must call a spade a spade - Hadassah has not promoted aliya in Young Judaea, but actually has done its best to discourage Judeans from teaching aliya, the most vital principle in Zionism.

SHAHAR CASPI
Ex-Mazkir Young Judaea
(South Pacific Coast)
BETH WEINTRAUB
Hashachar Alumna
Jerusalem.

THE STATUS OF SOVIET IMMIGRANTS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - Mr. Shamir and many other leaders in Israel are once again up in arms against the status of political refugees for Soviet immigrants.

One could ask what it is all about, when aliya from the Soviet Union is now at its lowest level.

It seems to me that some leaders in Israel are afraid of mass aliya from the Soviet Union because they know (as everyone else in Israel knows) that it is impossible to accommodate and provide jobs here for great numbers of new immigrants. They do not know anything about Zionism - how could they?

If they are brought here by force, it would not make them ardent patriots of Israel. Quite the contrary.

My only hope is that Mr. Shamir's efforts will fail. It is a shame that Americans have more sympathy for Soviet Jewry than some leading figures in this country.

AVIGDOR BEN WOLF
Jerusalem.

TRAINING ETHIOPIAN OLIM

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - D'vora Ben Shaul's article ("Where do we go from here?" January 16) on the absorption of Ethiopian immigrants and our efforts to assist in their absorption aptly reflected the problems facing us.

We have hired unskilled Ethiopian workers and are trying to teach them skills. In doing so, we believe that we are contributing towards their integration.

Unfortunately, we have received no help from the ministries supposedly responsible for their absorption, nor the payments promised for their transportation and training. Instead, they say they are willing to draw up a new agreement.

Our firm is one of the few companies in the North which agreed to absorb a large group of Ethiopian

olim and to provide them with proper training in acquiring skills. In view of our experience, we now know why.

We view the remarks of Mr. Yoram Abergl that our economic situation is difficult, as damaging to our reputation and slanderous. Mr. Abergl never once visited our plant, nor spoke to us or showed an interest in us. We invite him to visit our plant and see for himself the immigrants' successful integration in the employment field.

ALBERT SHABAT
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